

# THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

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LAST EDITION

## LABOR PARTY AIMS TO SECURE NEW BRITISH ELECTORATE

Congress at Nottingham Probably Most Important of Series, in View of Vastness of the Issues With Which It Deals

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

NOTTINGHAM, England (Wednesday)—The Labor Party Congress begins at Nottingham today. It is probably the most important of the series, in view of the vastness of the issues with which it deals. The proposed enlargement of the party's constitution with a view to securing the support of the new electorate to be enfranchised under the Representation of the People Bill will come up, and the party is making a distinct bid for leadership in the political world, especially in connection with securing "a people's peace."

It is an interesting fact that West Nottingham was the scene of the candidature of the first Socialist-Labor candidate ever elected in England, namely John Burns. That was about 30 years ago, and today Nottingham welcomes 1000 labor delegates, representing some 2,500,000 workers.

Last night there was a special session of the Congress in Albert Hall, to welcome fraternal delegates from the allied countries. Mme. Masaryk spoke on behalf of the Czechs of Bohemia. Camille Huysmans declared that capitalist society, organized on a war basis, was bound by iron walls through which neither side could pass and which prevented either side from obtaining a real military result. Mr. Branting, he declared, shared this impression. It was therefore necessary to find an outlet in another direction. Late events in Germany and the very latest events in Austria-Hungary gave the conviction that there was no longer the same stubborn resistance to peace by negotiation which formerly existed.

The Russian people also wanted an opportunity of peaceful development, and such a peace should be prepared by the Socialists and labor men of the world. The labor party's statement of war aims had had far more influence in Germany and Austria than was apparent from their newspapers. The International bureau, for which M. Huysmans said he spoke, rather than for Belgium, accepted the war aims of the British Labor Party and hoped to see the time when they would be brought before the labor parties of all countries. Great Britain, now, as always, was the pivot to which the workers of the world looked for guidance and assistance.

Mr. Litvinoff, the Bolshevik plenipotentiary, was cordially received. He described himself as a political refugee who was the representative of his Government. Asking the Congress to disavow itself of the impression that the Bolsheviks had usurped power like bandits, he said that the Bolsheviks had been called to power by the Russian people and were being maintained in power despite the sabotage of the capitalists.

Revolution is coming soon in Germany, he added, and he hoped somewhere else as well.

Speaking of Brest-Litovsk, Mr. Litvinoff said that greater and more dramatic events had occurred in three weeks in that obscure Lithuanian frontier fortress, than in the previous three and one-half years.

M. Vandervelde spoke eloquently in French, Mr. Sidney Webb translating. He emphasized the necessity of a combined Entente declaration on war aims, to supplement Mr. Lloyd George's and President Wilson's pronouncements, but said this must be preceded by the Entente proletariats agreeing among themselves at an allied Socialist conference. He made a personal reservation regarding British labor's solution of the African problem, saying that in the present condition of affairs territorial internationalism would result in the dispossession of small countries like Belgium and Portugal.

M. Renaudel, speaking as a French delegate, reminded his Russian comrades that after a month's discussion at Brest-Litovsk they had not got a single word from the Germans favoring the evacuation of Courland and Lithuania. The German and Austrian people must do their duty.

M. Renaudel provoked dissent by saying that Alsace-Lorraine must be restored to reestablish general right, and then the population should be asked how they would be governed.

**Labor's Ideas of Peace**  
NOTTINGHAM, Eng. (Wednesday)—"A negotiated peace while Germany occupies the territory of others, would be a German victory," declared Mr. Purdy, in opening the Labor Party congress today. "If Germany does not accept President Wilson's aims, those announced by Mr. Lloyd George and Labor's minimum terms, we will fight on."

Arthur Henderson, in moving the adoption of a resolution to reorganize the party urged action "before some one, without consulting you, dissolves Parliament and plunges you into a general election." The resolution was referred back to committee.

The Congress unanimously approved a resolution by Mr. Henderson welcoming Mr. Lloyd George's and President Wilson's war aims statements so far as they agreed with those of the Labor Party and urged a joint allied statement which could be approved by an inter-allied labor conference in London on Feb. 20.

## LATEST OFFICIAL REPORTS ON WAR

**Raiders and Patrols in Action**  
LONDON, England (Wednesday)—Southeast of St. Quentin there were encounters between hostile raiding parties and patrols, Sir Douglas Haig reports today. Three of our men are missing. South of La Bassée an attempted enemy raid was driven off.

**French Attacks Repulsed**  
AMSTERDAM, Holland (Wednesday)—French attacks north of Souain and northeast of Avocourt were beaten back in hand-to-hand fighting, today's German official statement asserted. German infantry penetrated the French positions east of Malancourt and took many prisoners.

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau  
AMSTERDAM, Holland (Wednesday)—The German official report issued on Tuesday reads as follows: Western war theater—Front of Crown Prince Rupprecht: East of Ypres the artillery activity was lively during the day and for some hours at night. At several points in Flanders small detachments of the British forces vainly endeavored to penetrate our battle zone. Elsewhere the fighting activity was within moderate limits.

Front of the German Crown Prince and Grand Duke Albrecht: North of Four de Paris, in the Argonne, French companies attacked our positions in the evening after artillery preparation lasting throughout the day. They were driven back by our fire and (Continued on page two, column three)

## FAILURE TO JOIN RED CROSS IS CRITICIZED

Advertisement in Salem, Mass., Paper Says Person Who Can Join and Doesn't "Does Not Belong to This Country"

Another advertisement threatening expatriation for those who do not subscribe to the American Red Cross appeared in a recent issue of the Salem (Mass.) Evening News, saying: "The man or woman who can join the Red Cross and doesn't—does not belong in this country." A member of the publicity department of the local campaign committee, in speaking of the advertisement, minimized the significance given to the statement by many who have protested against being characterized as "pro-German," "un-American" and "unpatriotic" for not subscribing to the Red Cross, even though they may have conscientious objections against contributing to a fund, a part of which is to be used for vivisection purposes.

"Honor calls," said the front-page appeal for funds in the recent campaign. "Make no mistake," followed, and then was the statement that those who do not join the Red Cross, when they are able to do so, do not belong in the United States. After this was the statement: "There is no choice," and then in part: "We ARE the Red Cross—All of us. WE MUST join the Colors."

Protests against being labeled as "un-American" and the like, by campaigners for the Red Cross, are being registered by American citizens throughout the country. Representative persons have refuted charges of this sort, saying that none should be intimidated into subscribing to any philanthropic organization not provided for by law, which is the status of the American Red Cross.

Objectors to such criticisms declare their position to be one of private scruples. Mainly, objections are based on the decision of the Red Cross to appropriate \$100,000 for research work in France, to include experiments in vivisection. Vivisection, they say, is diametrically opposed to the merciful policy which they understand the Red Cross has heretofore followed.

## GIFT OF \$500,000 TO Y. W. C. A. FUND

NEW YORK, N. Y.—A gift of \$500,000 to the Y. W. C. A. \$3,000,000 war work fund was announced today by the Rockefeller Foundation. Three-fifths of the amount will be paid at once, and the remaining two-fifths when the \$3,000,000 mark is reached. The entire sum will be added to the New York quota in the campaign.

"The Y. W. C. A. work, as a whole, is one of the most important factors for safeguarding and providing normal conditions for sailors and soldiers," said Dr. George Vincent of the foundation.

**NEWS PRINT PAPER PRICE**  
OTTAWA, Ont.—An advance of 35 cents on the price publishers have been paying for news print paper was recommended by Mr. Pringle today in his report to the Minister of Finance. The increase would bring the rate to \$2.85 per hundred. The recommendation covers the next three months. If investigation by that time reveals the rate excessive, Mr. Pringle reserves the right to make any reduction ordered retroactive.

**TWO STEAMERS SUNK**  
LONDON, England (Wednesday)—Two steamers sunk in the Mediterranean about Dec. 31, caused a loss of 718 persons, Mr. Macnamara, Parliamentary Secretary to the Admiralty, announced today.

## PUBLICITY WORK GROWS IN BRITAIN

Important Branch of Service Formerly Under Sir E. Carson Calls for Representative in House of Commons

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau  
LONDON, England (Wednesday)—The Christian Science Monitor understands that the Prime Minister has so far decided not to make an appointment to the Cabinet in the place of Sir Edward Carson. It is possible, however, that he may be compelled by pressure of work to do so.

The Cabinet, which began as a purely thinking organization, has, with the passage of time, become an executive body. Every single member of the Cabinet is a controller and director of vasty important branches of national work. Sir Edward Carson's special work in the Cabinet has been the direction of propaganda, which has become so big and important that a proposal has been under Cabinet consideration to commandeer a big hotel for the innumerable departments into which it is divided under the general direction of Lieut.-Col. John Buchan, novelist and historian.

In addition, Sir Edward has been actively concerned in the work of the economic offensive committee, as well as of other very important committees. All this work will have to be carried on by one man, although regarding the propaganda one authority has expressed the opinion to The Christian Science Monitor that the time has come for the appointment of a Minister of Propaganda, home and foreign. The propaganda work, this critic said, has become too big and important and is too much criticized to get along without a spokesman in the House of Commons.

Meantime, much interest centers on the line of action likely to be taken by Sir Edward Carson and there appears to be a strong impression that he is about to proceed to Ireland to use his influence with his followers in favor of a settlement. These followers appear to have been as much surprised by his action as was the public generally. Colonel Sir James Craig, a close Ulster colleague of Sir Edward, has resigned his post as Treasurer of the Household.

**Sir F. E. Smith Interviewed**  
Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian Bureau

OTTAWA, Ont.—In the course of an interview, Sir F. E. Smith, who is in the capital for the purpose of conferring with the Government, and who will, tomorrow, address the members of the Canadian Club, speaking of the retirement of Sir Edward Carson from the British Cabinet, said that he was absolutely certain of one thing, which was that Sir Edward would heartily support the Government in all its measures to win the war. On the subject of the possibility of a premature peace, the British Attorney-General said that there was no chance of any peace which fell short of complete victory.

## IRISH CONVENTION MEETS

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau  
DUBLIN, Ireland (Tuesday)—A meeting of the Irish convention was held in Regent's House today, Sir Horace Plunkett presiding. The discussion on the grand committee's statement was continued, the convention adjourning until tomorrow.

## DAILY INDEX FOR JANUARY 23, 1918

Business and Finance	Pages 12-13
Stock Market Quotations	7
Dividends Declared	7
Drive Causes Money Market	7
Wool Trade Situation Reviewed	7
Federal Reserve Banks' Prosperity	7
The Real Estate Market	7
News of the Water Front	7
Produce Prices	7
Weather Report	7
Editorials	Page 18
A Reform That Should Go On	1
Mr. Henderson and the Labor Outlook	1
The Great Betrayal	1
The Soldier—Then and Now	1
Keeping the Home Fires Burning	1
Notes and Comment	1
European War—	
Official War Reports	1
Publicity Work Grows in Britain	1
War Cabinet and Munitions Bills to Be Pushed by Their Sponsors in Senate	1
Professor Harper Sees Further Hopes for Russia	2
War Resumed by Austrian Strikers	2
German Effort to Enslave Turkey	2
Freight Embargo in East Ordered by Mr. McAdoo	2
Fuel Situation Reported Better	2
Improved Protection Against Fire Losses	2
Entente Nucleus of Peace League	11
Fashions and the Household	Page 10
A Tea Frock	
Community Cooking	
General News—	
Labor Conference at Nottingham	1
Progress of Prohibition in Quebec	2
Great Britain and Prohibition	2
Illinois Seeking Boys for Farms	2
Parliamentary Commissions	2
Overtime Factory Work Disapproved	2
Standardizing Dye Products Planned	2
Mr. McAdoo Testifies About Federal Control of Railroads	4
Both Sides Charge Broken Faith at Meat Hearing	5
Farm Machinery Advocated to Increase Food Production	5
Street Car and Train Service	5
Vernon Stiles Resigns as Musical Director at Camp Devens	5
Checking of Labor Competition Urged	5
Connecticut Home Guard Recalled	7
Increased Right of Way Values	7

## JOSEPH CAILLAUX UNDER EXAMINATION

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau  
PARIS, France (Tuesday)—Joseph Caillaux had a three-hours' examination this morning by Captain Bouchardon. It is understood, in connection with recently received Italian and American documents.

## RUMANIA DENIES RUSSIAN CHARGES

**Bolshevist Government's Accusations Regarding Confiscation of Arms and Provisions Replied to in the Press**

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau  
JASSY, Rumania (Wednesday)—Concerning the Bolshevist Peoples' Commissioners' ultimatum to Rumania, a statement has been issued to the Rumanian press which denies the Bolshevist Government's accusations of confiscation of arms and provisions by Rumania and the prevention of demobilization of the Russo-Rumanian troops. The statement also declares that up to May, 1917, over 100,000 wagons of foodstuffs and fodder have been supplied, and 25,000 leaves daily have been handed to Russian troops passing through Jassy since October, 1916. The only disarmament carried out has been at the explicit order of the Russian commander. To safeguard, however, the interests of the local population, certain steps have had to be taken against the pillaging of private property by Russian soldiers which the Rumanian Government would never have made mention of had it not been compelled by the Bolshevist Government's unjust charges.

## Outrage Denounced

**Bolshevist Leaders Make Clear Their Position**

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau  
PETROGRAD, Russia (Wednesday)—Nicolai Lenin has issued orders for the arrest of the murderers of Messrs. Shingareff and Kokoshkin and an inquiry has also been set up. Several points are clear regarding the crime.

First, the Bolshevist Government had nothing to do with it, directly or indirectly. It in no way accords with their wishes or desires, and has greatly upset them.

Second, the crime was in fact committed by red guards and sailors forming part of the forces on which the Bolshevist Government relies.

Third, the crime has the appearance of having been coldly planned and deliberately carried out. Various deductions may be made from these ascertained facts, and several of them cannot be comforting to Messrs. Lenin and Trozky. One deduction is that the Bolsheviki are at the apex of their power and that the crime shows their followers to be getting out of hand.

Another deduction is that there is an organized movement within the Bolshevist movement, the aims of which are not necessarily the aims of Messrs. Lenin and Trozky, and in this connection it should be noted that it is quite easy for adventurers of all types, including counter-revolutionaries of the extremist reactionary type, to get into the active Bolshevist movement.

Meantime the Petrograd Soviet has (Continued on page two, column six)

## DISCRIMINATION IN SALARIES CHARGED

**Woman Member of Fitchburg School Committee Objects to Raise for Man Principal While Women Unadvanced**

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

FITCHBURG, Mass.—Discrimination in the matter of salaries in favor of one man principal is charged against members of the Fitchburg School Committee by the one woman member, Miss Elizabeth A. H. Sleeper. A stormy session on Monday evening, in which Miss Sleeper was declared to be out of order for rising to a question of privilege, was finally adjourned with plans blocked a second time for increasing the salary of John Kilmartin, principal of a grammar school. This will go through in two weeks, however, Miss Sleeper believes, as the opposition has the votes, but she thinks that the agitation will result in giving the women teachers as a whole an increase of \$100 per annum.

The issue was raised, Miss Sleeper says, in the report of the sub-committee on men's salaries, which caused her to make allegations of favoritism. This began even before Mr. Kilmartin's appointment. He was at that time without experience, she declares, but pressure was so strong in his favor that a candidate of several years' experience was practically forced to withdraw. How he was made to withdraw was known to a number of persons, says Miss Sleeper. Mr. Kilmartin was elected to the position in October, 1916, at a salary of \$1300. In April, 1917, this was raised to \$1400, which is his legal salary today, but investigation shows that he is receiving \$1475, she says, somehow, some way without vote of the board, that was without being granted him last money having been granted him last October, to begin with the preceding September. She declares this to be absolutely illegal. Now the sub-committee proposes to raise his salary to \$1600, with a maximum of \$2050, all this in the beginning of his second year as teacher.

For precisely the same kind of work Miss Sleeper says, women principals receive \$800 with \$30 additional for each room supervised, making the salaries range from \$830 to \$1100 for women principals. An increase of but \$30 is recommended by the sub-committee for the principal of the high school, Charles C. Woodbury, now in his fifth year in that position and twenty-second year of service in the schools. With the increase Mr. Woodbury's salary would be \$3150.

Asked how long she thought it would take Mr. Kilmartin to reach such a salary, Miss Sleeper replied, "With this board, just about six months."

Three of the five members present Monday voted for the increase and two against it. The request of an absent member that his vote be recorded was questioned by Miss Sleeper. She was sustained by the city solicitor who was consulted by telephone. The rules require a majority vote of four.

At the previous meeting a bill to advance the grade teachers \$100 in salaries was amended by her to include high school teachers but this was rejected and a general increase of \$50 granted. A letter from the teachers expressing appreciation of the \$50 increase and asking for a second similar raise was received Monday, and Miss Sleeper thinks will be given favorable attention at the next meeting.

Miss Sleeper says further that she has watched Mr. Kilmartin's work in the schools with interest and approval, that her fight is not against him but the injustice.

## SALOON CLOSING BILL IN LEGISLATURE

Suspension of the sale of intoxicating liquors in Massachusetts on days when industrial plants are closed by the Fuel Administration is advocated in a bill introduced in the House of Representatives today by Representative Underhill of Somerville.

## NEW YORK POLICE COMMISSIONER QUILTS

NEW YORK, N. Y.—Police Commissioner Bugher, appointed by Mayor Hylan 23 days ago handed his resignation to the Mayor today, and it was accepted.

It was declared in city hall circles that the resignation followed delay by the former commissioner in carrying out certain orders.

Deputy-Police Commissioner Livingston of Brooklyn has been summoned to the Mayor's office.

Lieut. Richard Enright, chief of the Police Lieutenants Benevolent Association, has been named acting police commissioner by Mayor Hylan.

## AUSTIN PROHIBITION COMPLETE RETURNS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western Bureau  
AUSTIN, Tex.—Complete returns on the Austin prohibition election show that the capital of Texas went dry by 100 votes, 4000 having been cast. The dry forces lost by a slightly smaller majority on Nov. 15 in a county election that is being contested. The wet majority in December, 1916, was about 500.

## RESTRICTIONS BENEFIT THE BRITISH BREWERS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington Bureau  
LONDON, England—Sir William Barclay Post, chairman of directors of Samuel Allsop & Sons (Ltd.) at the annual meeting held at Cannon Street Hotel, moved the adoption of the report, and stated that the results of the years trading had been excellent. The profits in 1914 were £13,048; in 1915 they were £31,835; in 1916, £60,791, and in 1917, £127,165. In each of these years the profits had been doubled. They could not, however, go on doubling the profits. He asked the shareholders to keep in thought, whatever the trials through which they had to pass—and there were many—the hope and belief that satisfactory results would be shown when their present year came to an end.

The directors, he said, did not grumble at, but rather welcomed the war restrictions. They had enabled them to see that the policy of letting the public have the best of beer at 2d. a pint was a wrong policy. (Hear, hear.) It had enabled them to see that if the brewers were prepared to restrict the quantity of beer offered on the market they would be able to secure a reasonable, fair, and living price. The restrictions had benefited the state, the brewers, and the public. When they were withdrawn, was it not the height of folly that there should be no sufficient cooperation between brewers themselves to attain the ends which they had been compelled to attain by the intervention of the Government? He deprecated the idea of state purchase of the brewing interest.

The report was adopted.

## FREIGHT EMBARGO IN EAST ORDERED

**Only Food, Fuel and War Supplies to Be Forwarded, Says Mr. McAdoo, Who Expects the Restriction to Be Brief**

WASHINGTON, D. C.—A temporary embargo on all freight except food, fuel and war supplies was ordered by Director-General McAdoo today on the Pennsylvania lines east of Pittsburgh, the Baltimore & Ohio east of the Ohio River and the Philadelphia & Reading Railroad.

Mr. McAdoo's action followed insistent demands for it by the Fuel Administration. It was declared to be vital if material and lasting results in breaking the eastern freight jam were to be accomplished. Mr. McAdoo took the step because he agreed that it was "absolutely necessary." Threatened tieup of the shipbuilding program and intense suffering at many points influenced his decision.

The embargo, Mr. McAdoo declared, would last only until the weather moderated. The war supplies which are exempted from the embargo will be only those specifically designated by the War Department. These lines will concentrate on movement of coal into New England, New York harbor and other points, and on returning empty cars to mines.

A statement issued by the Director-General said that the primary purpose of the order was to correct conditions in New England and New York harbor, caused by the cold weather, which has interfered with movements of trains across the Allegheny Mountains.

"The embargo is a temporary one," Mr. McAdoo said. "It should last but a few days if the weather moderates."

## Fuel Situation Better

**Industrial Curtailment Said to Have Cleared the Way**

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington Bureau  
WASHINGTON, D. C.—The five days' industrial curtailment imposed upon the country by the regulation of Dr. Garfield, the United States Fuel Administrator, on Jan. 17, will be closed at midnight tonight. As a result of the patriotic cooperation of American industry, capital and labor, the way has been cleared for prompt bunkering of the ships which were long tied up at Atlantic ports waiting to carry vitally needed supplies to the American forces abroad and to the nations associated with the United States in the prosecution of the war.

Reports to the Fuel Administration indicated that the prime purposes sought to be accomplished by the regulation, the bunkering of ships and the supply of domestic consumers and public utilities, have been greatly served. Large numbers of vessels have been given the necessary fuel for their trans-Atlantic voyage. Less than 80 remain at Northern Atlantic ports today, where a week ago 121 were waiting. Meantime many vessels have arrived, received bunkers and left.

At northern ports 34,000 tons of bunker coal were dumped on Tuesday for ship use. These ports had on hand 60,000 tons ready for dumping. The ships that have sailed have aided the transportation situation generally by taking freight from the crowded tide-water terminals.

At southern ports there are now 150,000 tons of bunker coal on hand and 100,000 additional tons are within a short transportation distance, moving rapidly toward the ports. Loading of ships at tidewater on (Continued on page four, column three)

## WAR LEGISLATION IN UNITED STATES IS TO BE PRESSED

**Sponsors of Council and Munitions Measures Not Deterred by President's Opposition—Defeat, However, Predicted**

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON, D. C.—As soon as the Senate convenes tomorrow, Senator Chamberlain, chairman of the Committee on Military Affairs, will speak on a "question of personal privilege." The Oregon Senator will reply to the attack recently made on him by the President, and will use this opportunity to present to the Senate all that has transpired before the Military Committee relative to the alleged inefficiency of the war department.

The occasion will also be used by Republican Senators to deny the statements of administration Democrats to the effect that pending investigations, as well as the proposed reconstruction of the military establishment, are inspired by partisan and political motives.

While it is true that many Democrats express regret for the speech of Senator Stone which set the fireworks going and claim that he spoke for himself and not for his party, it is pointed out that an indictment of such importance at this time was not made without the cognizance of the Administration. Whether or not Senator Stone visited the White House before he made his address—and it is asserted that he did have a conference with the President—the Republican senators whose motives have been impugned see a close connection between Senator Stone's address and the President's attitude toward the investigations for the first time clearly revealed in his indictment of Senator Chamberlain.

A canvass of the Senate today indicated that the attempt to refer the War Cabinet Bill to the Naval Affairs Committee is going to be defeated, an eventuality which, it is believed, will give the bill a better show, although the final outcome is no longer in doubt, as it is safe to predict that neither the Director of Munitions Bill or the War Cabinet Bill can be carried through. Even Republican supporters of the proposed measures are ready to make this admission. These supporters point out that the debate on the bills will give the country an opportunity to see whether or not the investigations have been productive of good results.

It would not surprise anyone who is familiar with the feeling aroused by Senator Stone's address and the President's assertion that these investigations have contributed to delays, if an attack is made on the Administration stronger than anything that has been witnessed since the beginning of the war.

It was freely predicted on Tuesday that both the munitions bill and the cabinet bill would be defeated. With the exception of three senators, all the democratic members of the Senate are expected to vote against both measures. When the cabinet bill comes up on Thursday for committee reference, an attempt will be made to have it referred to the Committee on Naval Affairs. Senator Swanson, chairman of the Naval Affairs Committee and a strong Administration Democrat, attacked the proposed measure on the ground that its adoption would mean the reorganization of the navy as well as the army. It is plainly understood, therefore, that if after a trial of party strength, the bill should be referred to the Naval Affairs Committee, it could not be expected to be favorably reported. Senators Hitchcock, Chamberlain and Wadsworth announced on Tuesday that they will make a "straight out fight on the merits" of the war cabinet bill.

Senator Chamberlain when interviewed on the President's statement, declared that he had "no quarrel" whatever with the President, but he felt his "duty to tell the truth of what has actually transpired before the committees." In introducing the legislation which is disapproved of by the Administration, Senator Chamberlain asserted that he was doing what he took to be his duty to the country. This action, he said, was with the unanimous support and approval of the Military Committee. He is determined, moreover, despite the protest of the President, to urge both bills in the Senate.

## House Action Uncertain

**Majority Is Thought to Be Probably With the President**

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON, D. C.—It is difficult, at present, to predict what stand the House will take if the question of passing the War Cabinet and Munitions bills come before that body. On the whole, it appears that the proportionate number of Democrats in the House who will support President Wilson in his stand for the present system of war management as opposed to those advocating a reconstruction is greater than the number in the Senate who side with President Wilson. Democrats in the House, questioned as to their attitude with regard to a reconstruction of the system of war management, are either outspokenly back of the President or noncommittal. The sentiment prevails, however, that Sen-



ator Stone's speech of Monday was ill-timed and ill-advised and productive of nothing but unfruitful results. Republicans in the House will support both the Chamberlain bill and the proposed War Cabinet measure. The opinion prevails, and Republican leaders are outspoken in their conviction, that greater coordination is necessary in the carrying on of the war, and that the purchasing activities of the country should be centralized so as to eliminate the impediments which, as testimony has proven, has promoted largely the ill success of the present plan. On Wednesday night House Republicans will hold a caucus at which the question of the War Cabinet and the Munitions bill will be discussed with a view to future party action regarding these measures.

Republican representatives, so far, are not so outspoken in their criticism of the Administration's conduct of the war as has been the case with their colleagues at the other end of the Capitol. Several Republican representatives interviewed by a representative of The Christian Science Monitor declared that in their opinion it would be unwise for Republicans to seize the opportunity for hostile criticism or party material afforded by Senator Stone's speech on Monday. House Republicans universally endorse the sentiments embodied in Senator Lodge's reply to Senator Stone, saying that such criticism as emanates from the Republican side of the House will be launched only as a matter of public, but not party, policy. One influential Republican representative expressed regret at Senator Chamberlain's attack on Senator Stone, saying that the opinion prevailed among both senators and representatives that the President's action in this respect was not such as would inspire the confidence of the country.

Despite the opportunities which have been afforded recently for criticism of the Wilson Administration, so strong is the inclination in the House, on the Democratic side, to defend the President, and on the Republican to refrain from such criticism as will embarrass, but to cooperate as much as possible, that unless the course of events is overturned by some unforeseen contretemps, President Wilson is likely to have his way and will still be given further opportunity to prove what he and Mr. Baker can do without a super-war cabinet, or without centralizing the purchasing activities of the country in the hands of a "Minister of Munitions."

## GIFT TO CITY PAYS FOR BENEFITS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western Bureau

YOUNGSTOWN, O.—The Youngstown Sheet & Tube Company, operating a plant just outside the city limits, has presented to the city its check for \$32,767.20, as a voluntary contribution toward the expenses entailed by the city in building the Milton reservoir in the upper Mahoning River channel, to insure an adequate water supply for the community. The check represents the amount the company would have been taxed for the improvement, had its property been within the city limits. J. A. Campbell, president of the company, in transmitting the check, said that inasmuch as his concern is a direct beneficiary of the improvement, it would help bear the expense, and consequently the gift was made. The Milton dam assures the city at least 100,000,000 gallons of water daily in the summer period, whereas the normal flow of the river sometimes fell as low as 15,000,000. An auxiliary basin above the present dam may be constructed, nearly doubling the storage capacity.

## PLANT TO MAKE PAPER FROM BAGASSE

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

HONOLULU, H. I.—Because of uncertain shipping conditions, it will probably be autumn before work is begun on the erection of a bagasse paper plant by the Oia Sugar Company. Bagasse is that part of the sugar cane which remains after the juice has been extracted, and from which paper may be made. The directors of the company have authorized the purchase and installation of the plant.

## MADE AS TRAINING CAMP

Announcement today was made at the Boston headquarters for enlistment of men in the new United States merchant marine, that the United States transport Meade, which was used in the Spanish-American War and formerly known as the Atlantic liner City of Berlin, has been assigned by the United States Shipping Board as a training ship for apprentices in the merchant marine at East Boston. The Meade is now being thoroughly repaired at another Atlantic port, and is expected to be ready for service at Boston within a month. All seamen excepting officers will be trained on that vessel. There are now two vessels in this service at Boston, namely, the Calvin Austin and the Governor Dingley.

## NEW MILL AND ELEVATOR

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Southern Bureau

SAVANNAH, Ga.—As the result of work started early in October by the Board of Trade, a grain elevator and cornmeal mill will be built here. The new company will at first confine itself to corn. However, machinery will be installed so that by next season velvet beans will be bought in bulk and will be ground into meal.

## LOYALTY PLEDGE REQUIRED

MILWAUKEE, Wis.—Applicants for positions in the service of Milwaukee County, says The Milwaukee Journal, will be compelled to declare their loyalty to the United States, as the result of a resolution adopted at the meeting of the Milwaukee County Civil Service Commission.

## WORK RESUMED BY AUSTRIAN STRIKERS

Pressure Brought to Bear by the Socialist Leaders—Statement on the Peace Question by the Austrian Premier

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau  
AMSTERDAM, Holland (Wednesday)—Vienna reports state that there were some encounters between the police and the strikers on Monday and many arrests were made, but work is now being resumed at the instance of the Socialist leaders.

Copies of the Vienna Arbeiter Zeitung contain appeals to workers to allow the resumption of railway traffic, but the editorial frankly exults in the success achieved by the strikers. "We hope the Government understands," the editorial asserted, "that the will of the workers is a power which it cannot contest without endangering itself."

## Food Situation Serious

Condition in Austria Is Said to Be Much Worse Than in Germany

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington Bureau  
WASHINGTON, D. C.—Inquiry at the State Department concerning authentic news from Austria, where extensive strikes are reported to be in progress, brings out the fact that the department has information confirming these reports. The strike situation is taken here to involve both economic and political influences.

The department's information is that the food situation, while very severe in Germany, is much worse in Austria, with the exception of Hungary, where the food supply is more nearly normal. Hungary is an agricultural country and the farmers have cached their food so that the military authorities have been unable to find it. Germany is seriously short of fats, and the best information which the department has is that the situation throughout the empire is much more pinching this winter than it was last.

## Resignation of Cabinet

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

AMSTERDAM, Holland (Tuesday)—The resignation of the von Seidler Cabinet and Count Czernin's arrival in the capital of Austria are reported from Vienna.

## Debate in Prussian Diet

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

AMSTERDAM, Holland (Tuesday)—During the recent debate on the financial budget in the Prussian Diet, the Center and Conservative speakers extolled the greatness of Prussia, advocating energetic consideration of her interests at the Brest-Litovsk negotiations. The Finance Minister agreed that there was no reason for faint-heartedness or timidity of speech and declared that Americans could not come over, being unable either to fly or swim.

Herr Mehning, Independent Socialist, denied that military victories could obscure the moral deterioration of the German people by deceit, theft and swindle and blamed the censorship for similar deterioration in the intellectual realm, though it had at least tended to open a small vent for subterranean literature. He was thinking, said Herr Mehning, of Prince Lichnowsky's pamphlet clearly indicating the originators of the war, but which is not permitted to reach the public and he warned the authorities not to drive the latter to extremes.

## Fatherland Party Opposed

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

AMSTERDAM, Holland (Wednesday)—In Germany the agitation against the Fatherland Party continues and its meetings have been broken up in Cologne, Dortmund and Stuttgart. Admiral von Tirpitz secured a hearing in Berlin on Sunday, however, when he claimed that the party had caused the German people's will to victory to be recognized abroad and declared that the Brest-Litovsk negotiations had proved that will unbroken.

The League for Disabled Soldiers was also permitted to hold its previously prohibited meeting in Berlin on Sunday, under police supervision. One speaker announced that the deposed chairman would be reinstated so soon as the state of siege was raised and gave a very different account from that of the Fatherland Party of the feeling of the men at the front. The meeting then resolved itself into a demonstration in favor of Prussian franchise reform.

## Presidency of East Prussia

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

AMSTERDAM, Holland (Wednesday)—Herr von Batocki has resumed the presidency of East Prussia on Herr von Berg's appointment to the Kaiser's civil cabinet.

## Opinion on War Aims Speeches

ZURICH, Switzerland (Wednesday)—"After Mr. Lloyd George's and President Wilson's speeches there is no honor in the possibility of the Central Powers' evasion thereof," declared an editorial in the Mannheim Volksteme received here today. "While German statesmen are delaying, wavering and wasting their forces combating annexationist and military influences, Entente statesmen are speaking from one post to another."

## Dr. Wekerle on Strikes

AMSTERDAM, Holland (Wednesday)—Dispatches from Vienna quoted Dr.

Wekerle as replying to a delegation of Labor representatives who demanded a "speedy announcement of a policy of no annexations, self-determination of all peoples, and peace," with the statement:

"The Government adheres to the statement of Count Czernin that strikes menace the negotiations and must halt."

## Chancellor Consults Kaiser

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

AMSTERDAM, Holland (Wednesday)—The German Chancellor's delayed statement on foreign affairs is expected tomorrow and as a preliminary he and Dr. von Kuehlmann have had a joint audience with the Kaiser, while von Kuehlmann is conferring with party leaders.

## German Paper Suspended

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

AMSTERDAM, Holland (Wednesday)—The Vorwärts has been suspended for three days. Previously it had been declaring the German proletariat's solidarity with the Austrian peace movement and insisting that Germany would find herself isolated unless the Government associated itself with Count Czernin's declarations and honestly drew the practical conclusions therefrom. Meanwhile the Frankfurter Zeitung contends that neither Germany nor Austria can agree to an unconditional peace and observes that the governments of Austria-Hungary might do more to make it clear that it is not in the special interests of Germany that they are standing together in the peace negotiations.

## LATEST OFFICIAL REPORTS ON WAR

(Continued from page one)

hand-to-hand fighting. On the east bank of the Meuse and in the neighborhood of Flirey the artillery fire raved intermittently.

Eastern war theater and Macedonia and Italian fronts: The situation is unchanged.

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

LONDON, England (Wednesday)—The British War Office on Tuesday made public the following report:

Last night we captured two machine guns in successful patrol encounters east of Ypres. Early this morning the enemy troops raided one of our posts south of St. Quentin; two of our men are missing.

The hostile artillery has shown some activity during the day on the Cambrai front.

On Monday night our night flying machines dropped over 200 bombs on Courtrai and the enemy billets at Roulers and Rumeke. Raids also were carried out into Germany. Two tons of bombs were dropped on the steel works at Thionville, on the largest railway shunting at Biersdorf, 30 miles south of Metz, and on the Arnaville railway junction.

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

PARIS, France (Wednesday)—The French War Office on Tuesday issued the following statement:

A German raid west of Navarin Farm, in Champagne, was without results. In the region of Auberville French patrols brought back prisoners. There is nothing to report from the remainder of the front.

Last night's communication reads: An enemy raid on one of our small posts north of Rheims failed under our fire. We raided the German lines west of Navarin Farm. Our detachments penetrated as far as the third enemy parallel, and after having laid waste to the trench brought back about ten prisoners.

On the right bank of the Meuse the artillery fighting continued in quite lively fashion on the front of Bezonvaux and the Chaume Wood.

Eastern theater, Jan. 21: The British troops carried out a successful raid near Lake Bukovo. In Skumba Valley we repulsed strong enemy reconnaissance.

Aviation: British aviators bombed enemy batteries and establishments in the neighborhood of Seres and a train on the railroad between Seres and Drama.

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

ROME, Italy (Wednesday)—The Italian War Office on Tuesday issued a statement which reads:

The artillery carried out persistent and spirited actions in the Lagarina Valley in the regions between the Brenta and the slopes of the Monte Grappa and the middle course of the Piave. On the left bank of the Adige, enemy reconnoitering groups were repulsed by our fire and to the north of Pagnaro were driven back by Italian reconnoitering parties.

The enemy attempt to approach our works on Monte Pasubio was met by timely explosions of two of our counter-mines.

## COURTENAY GUILD CONFIRMED

Courtenay Guild of Boston was today confirmed by the Governor's Council to be a member of the Boston Finance Commission. The council received notice that Walter B. Grant, nominated by Governor McCall last week to serve on the city's commission, will be unable to accept the appointment. Owing to opposition from Nantucket, the executive council laid over for one week the nomination of Joseph A. Johnson Jr. as sheriff of Nantucket. Under suspension of the rules the nomination of James J. Phelan as assistant to the State Food Administrator was confirmed.

## GERMAN SCHOOLS CLOSED

CEDAR RAPIDS, Ia.—Following a meeting called by the County Council of Defense, says a Clarinda dispatch to the Cedar Rapids Gazette, three German schools in Page County were ordered closed by the School Board.

## PROHIBITION MAY BE ENTIRE IN QUEBEC

Liberal Caucus Is Said on Good Authority to Be in Favor of Taking Province-Wide Action in Regard to the Matter

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian Bureau

QUEBEC, Que.—The history of Quebec has been one of steady progress. For many years now the Scott Act has been in force in the Province, permitting local option, as a result of which nearly two-thirds of its towns and villages had "gone dry" previous to the war. Not only this, but the Government of Sir Lomer Gouin has always lent a sympathetic ear to measures proposed by temperance advocates; early closing regulations have been enforced, the number of licenses has been reduced from year to year, and a short time previous to the outbreak of European hostilities, a royal commission consisting of three judges was appointed to consider the entire question. This body recommended against total prohibition, but was in favor of the introduction of the Gothenburg system, and as a result of its report, legislation was passed abolishing the sale of intoxicating liquors in grocery stores.

In place of the bars, a system of licensed cafes was to be introduced and at the time even prohibitionists appeared satisfied with these provisions. Finally, in October last, the Scott Act was invoked in this city and local option passed by an overwhelming majority, also to take effect on May 1, thus leaving Montreal as the last stronghold of the liquor interest in the Province.

More recently it has been rumored that the Government was considering further action, and it is said on good authority that at a Liberal caucus held in the parliament buildings yesterday morning it was decided to effect complete province-wide prohibition on May 1, 1919, by the abolition of all licenses, including those of grocery stores.

That something is afoot is evident from the fact that the Premier yesterday morning was visited by a delegation including the most prominent brewers of beer in Quebec Province, who represented to him that their invested enterprise aggregated some one hundred million dollars, which would be utterly lost if total prohibition was enforced, and asked that beer be exempted from projected legislation. Sir Lomer would give no immediate reply in the way of a promise, but said that the interests of all would be carefully safeguarded, adding that the federal authorities must also be taken into consideration and that it might be unwise for the Province to make an exception of beer and wine unless Ottawa was willing to do the same.

## In British Columbia

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian Bureau

VANCOUVER, B. C.—Prohibition in British Columbia ought to be a marked and immediate benefit to the larger centers, but in the back districts this benefit has not been so pronounced, though it is felt it will be when the new inter-provincial regulations have been in force long enough to be felt.

Habitual drinkers still have sufficient liquor, but there are not so many indications of extreme use, the police reporting but few arrests. They reported, only a few days ago, that there was still plenty of drinking and they encountered many people on the streets, who were slightly affected, but not sufficient to cause arrests.

Bootleggers who sprang up in large numbers, especially among water front classes, Chinese and Japanese, are being weeded out. The act in British Columbia is one which causes would-be violators to think twice, for there is no monetary option if a person is convicted of selling or having for sale; it is jail for six months on a first conviction. There is quite a considerable amount of the meanest kind of bootleg work, the petty dealer who sneaks in with two or three bottles which he sells for ten or fifteen dollars, but there are few who deal largely. Liquor is still being imported in quantities for household storage.

Most of the purchasing is done in the Province of Alberta, where the dealers ship according to order, direct to the consumer. The inter-provincial regulation, which is expected to strip this, has caused an increase in shipments into British Columbia during the past few weeks.

## MORE RESTRICTIONS ON FOOD IN BRITAIN

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

LONDON, England (Wednesday)—A new public meals order is issued further limiting consumption of meat and fats. People taking casual meals at restaurants will have to provide their own sugar for sweetening beverages. Two meatless days are instituted weekly. Friday being the first occasion. Meat at breakfast is prohibited. Milk, except for children under 10, is limited to consumption with tea, cocoa and so forth. Butter and fats are limited to 1½ ounces per person daily. Bread 9½ ounces, flour 2 ounces, meat 6 ounces. Public eating places serving meals not exceeding 1s. 2d. in price, exclusive of beverages, are excluded from certain provisions of the order including that of meatless days.

Y. M. C. A. CAMPAIGN  
A total of \$35,804.50 has been raised up to noon today in the campaign for \$100,000 to meet the local needs of the Boston Y. M. C. A., according to reports made at the luncheon in the Boston City Club today. Since Tuesday, \$12,981 has been collected or pledged. The Rev. Paul Revere Frothingham spoke today and endorsed the movement.

## SECESSION MOTION IN QUEBEC HOUSE

The Francoeur Motion Is Supported by Only One Member Out of Five Who Spoke

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian Bureau

QUEBEC, Que.—The debate on the Francoeur motion to promote the secession of the Province of Quebec from Confederation was resumed at yesterday afternoon's session of the Provincial Legislature and some disappointment was caused by the fact that the number of other speakers made it impossible for Sir Lomer Gouin to deliver his pronouncement, which is being eagerly anticipated. It was the Premier, however, who moved the adjournment, so that, in all probability, he will be heard today.

Only one of the five speakers was in favor of the motion, the arguments following closely the lines already laid down by those who had participated earlier in the debate. The feature of the day was the contribution of C. E. Gault, member for St. George Montreal, as representing the large business interests of Canada's metropolis. He painted a picture of what would happen in the event of Quebec seceding from the Confederation.

"The island of Montreal," Mr. Gault pointed out, "pays well over 75 per cent of the taxes of the Province. Were secession realized, it would, in the first place, naturally demand to be separated from the Province. In the second place, tariff walls about the Province of Quebec would ruin her economic position. The extra expense entailed for military and naval protection of an independent Quebec would be too much for the Province."

Interest on Quebec's share of Canada's debt would be ruinous, amounting to \$15,000,000 a year. The logical result would be annexation to the United States, which would mean giving up the special protection of the French language and the secularization of the educational system."

Mr. Gault deplored the evident feeling in Ontario that the Roman Catholic church had not been sympathetic to the Allies, and said that these reports should be contradicted, although he laid emphasis on the fact that the fight now being waged in Europe should appeal strongly to the French-Canadian. In conclusion, he observed that the start of the present difficulties in this country had been the Ontario school question, which he declared would have been settled had it not been for the agitation which had arisen since the outbreak of the war. At the same time, he expressed regret that French-Canadian leaders had adopted stern measures to counteract the violent tactics adopted by their followers during the recent political campaign in this Province.

## French-Canadian Press View

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian Bureau

OTTAWA, Ont.—The French-Canadian press of a certain complexion is endeavoring to put a far more serious meaning on the Francoeur motion in the Quebec Legislature, to under certain conditions, break away from confederation than is really warranted. Le Soleil, the organ of the Quebec Premier, Sir Lomer Gouin, may be quoted in evidence of this attitude. In the course of a recent editorial, the paper says:

"What was noticed, however, was a remarkable lack of political partisanship. Even Mr. Sauve did not wholly succumb to the temptation to make political capital, and his compatriots will give him credit for this courageous stand. Instead of throwing on the first inflammable material, every one who participated in the debate strove to eliminate all acrimony, all violence, all being wise and patriotic. One must, in fact, be sure of his ground to be so moderate and conciliating, yet at the same time this dignity and moderation did not exclude the frankness and fervidity of the convictions expressed. We hope, therefore, that the echoes of this debate will be heard throughout the other provinces of the Confederation. They were the profound sentiments of a whole people, a people who claim without useless recrimination the sentiments of their race, the right to live, and be respected by their associates in the Union."

## BRITISH-CANADIAN MISSION

A detachment of United States sailors from the navy yard and Commonwealth Pier will parade tonight previous to another rally under the auspices of the United States Navy and the British-Canadian Recruiting Mission at the Hippodrome Theater. Music will be furnished by naval bands, and a quantity of new official war film will be shown. The speakers in addition to British-Canadian Mission officials will include Chief Yeoman Harry Maniff, U. S. N., and Machinist's Mate L. Schworm, U. S. N.

Several hundred acceptances to the rally and reception complimentary to Brig.-Gen. W. A. White, C. M. G., have been received, the reception following the rally on Thursday evening.

A rally was held at the Liberty Cottage this noon with officials of the joint recruiting agencies as speakers.

## HOTEL MEN'S ASSOCIATION

Edward C. Fogg, managing director of the Copley-Plaza Hotel, was elected president of the City of Boston Hotel Men's Association at its annual meeting Tuesday. Other officers chosen were: Vice-president, J. J. McCarthy, Quincy House; secretary, Thomas O. Paige, Hotel Brunswick, and treasurer, Charles P. Costello, Hotel Puritan.

## RUMANIA DENIES RUSSIAN CHARGES

(Continued from page one)

denounced the crime, declaring that the working classes will never approve of outrages upon prisoners, whatever their political offense, and approving the energetic steps taken by the Council of Peoples Commissioners.

There is not much news from what is called the Russo-Russian front but the Petrograd telegraph agency states that Soviet troops, sent from Kharkoff to Poltava, engaged troops of the Kieff Rada, and completely defeated them. The agency states that the Soviet troops are in possession of the town.

## Rule of the Bolsheviks

Professor Harper Sees Further Hardships for Russia

The following article was written for The Christian Science Monitor by Samuel N. Harper, professor of political science at the University of Chicago, who recently returned to the United States from Russia. Copyright 1918 by The Christian Science Publishing Society. All rights reserved.

CHICAGO, Ill.—The Bolsheviks are at least logical. They wish class government; for that was the aim of the second revolution, as they call their coup d'état of last November. The Constituent Assembly belonged to the first revolution, and was not organized on class lines, and did not show "class consciousness." It was given the opportunity to recognize the new state of affairs that the dictatorship of the proletariat had been established and accede to it, by resigning all authority to the representatives of the proletariat, the Council of Workmen and Soldier Deputies. Since the Constituent would not see the new situation, and insisted on obstructing the new movement, it was brushed aside. As the Bolsheviks do not hesitate to use force for it is a dictatorship, and not a democracy, they have established, as they themselves proudly proclaim—the Constituent was literally brushed aside and very easily. The physical force in the large cities, and especially in Petrograd, is on the side of the Bolsheviks.

The Bolsheviks do not pretend to represent the majority of the people; but they claim to be the "conscious" proletariat of the country. They have little use for the peasants who worry along on a small piece of land, and, therefore, have bourgeois ideas about property. Those peasants who have lived in the cities, either in the factories or in the barracks as soldiers, have been able to learn the "truth," and are therefore the "pride and flower" of the real revolution. They are to act through the class institutions, the councils, to which all authority must pass.

This has been the program of the Bolsheviks from the very start, and for many years now, as they planned and discussed what must be done if the opportunity ever came. And the stern warnings, the actual facts of the present situation, do not influence them in the least. The moderate Socialist leader, Tsereteli, points out to them the utter disorganization that has followed the application of their ideas, but the answer would seem to have been the pointing of a revolver at the head of this able leader.

The Constituent was to settle all fundamental questions, and bring about the adjustments by which life in Russia could return to its normal channels. But the Bolsheviks want permanent revolution, and such a program was not at all in line with their ideas. So the Constituent, with its "moderate" proposals, and its spirit of compromise, was branded as counter-revolutionary, though there seem to have been only Socialists present and members of the parties that have installed themselves revolutionarily. The bourgeois members were not released from prison, so as to attend the Constituent; they were so few in number, however, that their presence would have made no difference.

What are we to look for now? A continuation of the Bolshevik régime until— But is there any bottom, if it is a question of reaching rock-bottom? It would seem that one must come to actual starvation. All along one has insisted that it was necessary to have suffering among the masses before they would be satisfied that the Bolshevik program would not work. But one has suffering now, and one has had it for some weeks past, and not only among the bourgeois class, but among the people. Evidently there has not been enough suffering, however. And so this tragedy that is being enacted at the expense of Russia must go on for another act—and one thought that one was already in the last act and nearing the end. Another period of anarchy—perhaps this time of violent, terrible anarchy. It is possible that one will see suffering on a scale surpassing anything that has happened during the whole course of the war. Russia has had her many tragedies. It would seem that she is now about to have the greatest tragedy of her history.

What can we do? We can help to make this period shorter and help to relieve the accompanying hardships. But how can we act? This second question is more difficult to answer, for the Bolsheviks do not seem to be averse to a little suffering—it adds to the class war and class enmity. And as they are in control, it may be impossible to offer any assistance. But surely the Bolsheviks will allow outsiders to relieve human suffering. They may not be willing to accept as disinterested the motives that dictate such assistance. But if done in a magnanimous spirit, such help can be given to the Russian people, Bolshevik or no Bolsheviks in power. And by such activities we will show that we are disinterested, that we are sincere, and that we do have faith in the ultimate triumph of order and liberty in Russia.

## MODIFICATION IN THE REFORM BILL

House of Lords Accepts Lord Selborne's Amendment—Raid on Socialist Premises

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

WESTMINSTER, England (Tuesday)—The House of Lords tonight accepted Lord Selborne's amendment to the Reform Bill, whereby proportional representation should be applied to the British Isles, by 132 votes to 42. Lord Milner voted in favor of the motion, and Lord Curzon against it.

In the House of Commons at question time, Sir George Cave reported a police raid on the premises of the British Socialist Party, where copies of a leaflet intended for the delegates of a labor conference were seized. He stated that the leaflet constituted a gross misrepresentation of the British Government's attitude toward the Russian people.

Mr. Bonar Law stated that the Government would not issue premium bonds in view of the select committee's report.

## Britain's War Expenditure

LONDON, England (Wednesday)—Great Britain's average daily war expenditure at present is £7,517,000, the Chancellor of the Exchequer, Mr. Bonar Law, told the House of Commons today.

The Chancellor of the Exchequer declared the Government at present has no intention of conscripting wealth.

## HEARING ON DALTON STREET EXTENSION

No opposition developed at the hearing today before the Boston Board of Street Commissioners on the proposed extension of Dalton Street to Huntington Avenue and the discontinuance of that portion of Norway Street between Paimouth Street and Huntington Avenue, in order to make way for the planned extension of the Christian Science Park, maintained by the Board of Directors of The First Church of Christ, Scientist, in Boston, Mass., and the erection of a new administration building on the land occupied by that portion of Norway Street.

Former Governor John L. Bates, representing The Christian Science Board of Directors, explained in detail the proposed improvements, saying that The Mother Church owned or controlled nearly all the property along this part of Norway Street.

Frank Goodwin, chairman of the board, inquired as to whether the property holders on Norway Street did not have an easement in the street itself. Mr. Bates assured the board that the conveyances who examined the property involved, found that the city owned the street, and therefore the fee of the street lay with the city and not the abutting property holders.

Mr. Goodwin requested Mr. Bates to confer with the law department of the city with respect to the ownership of the street. This will be done immediately, said Mr. Bates. He said that all that remains before work on the improvements may start is the needed action on the part of the street commissioners and the release of the street by the city.

## MOULDERS ON STRIKE

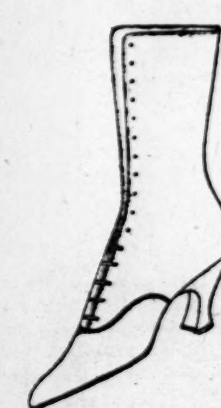
Government work for both the army and navy is affected by the strike today of more than 2000 moulders in foundries in the eastern part of Massachusetts for a daily wage of \$5.75 or \$1 more than they receive at present. Today's strike is the result of a meeting of the union to which the men belong, held on Tuesday.

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BRITAIN'S CONTROL  
OF DRINK TRAFFIC

Much Has Been Done in Spite  
of the Fact That the Licens-  
ing Act of 1904 Gave Statu-  
tory Rights to Dealers

Special to The Christian Science Monitor  
LONDON, England.—Of the many  
questions which have come up for  
discussion since the outbreak of the  
present war, none has perhaps re-  
ceived so much attention as prohibi-  
tion, especially in view of what has  
been accomplished in that direction in  
the United States and Canada. More  
recently the question has perhaps been  
brought home with greater force than  
ever, owing to the landing of troops  
from the United States.

Although to the casual observer it  
may appear that but little has been  
accomplished in the direction even of  
controlling drink, the efforts made by  
the British Government to curb in  
some measure this evil should not be  
minimized and it may encourage and  
give further impetus to the good work  
already making toward permanent  
and marked temperance reform, if a  
short review is made of some of the  
steps actually taken by the Govern-  
ment since the outbreak of the war in  
dealing with the drink question.

At the outset it may assist to ex-  
plain the position if it is pointed out  
that while very much can be done in  
regard to the liquor traffic, yet ever  
since the passing of the Licensing Act  
of 1904 which gave license-holders a  
statutory right to compensation in the  
event of a license not being renewed,  
the drink trade in the United Kingdom  
has been in a peculiarly strong posi-  
tion. In England, Ireland and Wales  
there is no local option, and while the  
Temperance (Scotland) Act of 1913  
provides for local option in Scotland, it  
does not come into operation until  
1920. It will be seen, therefore, that  
no machinery exists as in the United  
States for carrying prohibition by popu-  
lar vote, and the difficulty at present  
of passing a prohibition measure by  
an administrative act will be recog-  
nized when the strong position of the  
drink trade is kept in view. With  
the liquor traffic entrenched as a  
vested interest, therefore, it is held in  
some quarters that some form of com-  
pensation would be essential in the  
case of the Government deciding to  
deal with the trade in a really drastic  
manner.

Among the steps taken so far by the  
Government to restrict drinking  
throughout the country, is one reduc-  
ing the hours during which liquor  
may be sold from 17 hours to 5½  
hours per day. Public houses also  
which formerly were at liberty to  
open at 6 a. m. are now forbidden to  
sell drink before midday. No drink  
may be sold in public houses, clubs,  
restaurants, hotels, and so on, after 9:30  
p. m., whereas such places were for-  
merly allowed to remain open until  
11 p. m. or even until midnight. Un-  
der the orders made by the liquor  
control board, between the hours of  
2:30 p. m. and 6 p. m. the sale of  
drink is prohibited on any premises  
whatever.

Another restriction forbids the sale  
of spirits for home consumption after  
2:30 p. m. on week days, while on  
Saturday and Sunday no spirits at all  
may be purchased for consumption on  
the premises. Treating, which was a  
widespread practice with workmen  
after pay day, has been prohibited,  
and credit sales either over the coun-  
ter or from a wine merchant's shop  
have been stopped. Clubs have also  
been brought within the restrictions,  
to which they are obliged to conform  
in exactly the same way as licensed  
premises. Spirits, by order of the  
board, are now compulsorily diluted,  
and their manufacture has been en-  
tirely stopped, and their withdrawal  
from bond has been cut down 50 per  
cent. The manufacture of beer has  
also been reduced from 34,000,000 bar-  
rels per annum before the war to  
14,000,000 barrels at the present time.

Owing to the measures taken by the  
board the decline in convictions for  
drunkenness since the restrictions  
came into operation have been marked,  
and other evils resulting from drink  
have been considerably ameliorated.  
The following table compiled by the  
liquor control board shows the decline  
in convictions for drunkenness in all  
scheduled areas in England and Wales  
from the year 1909 to Aug. 12, 1917:

Year	Males	Females	Tot. Ave.
1909	124,492	25,253	149,745
1910	124,915	29,210	154,125
1911	122,708	31,745	154,453
1912	140,772	33,551	174,323
1913	146,524	35,939	182,463
1914	140,128	26,223	166,351
1915	98,706	22,533	121,239
1916	60,029	29,729	89,758
1917 to Aug. 12	29,729	15,544	45,273

In Greater London, taking the popu-  
lation on the 1911 census returns as  
7,486,364, the weekly average of con-  
victions for drunkenness dropped  
from 1259 in 1913, to 295 on August  
12, 1917. During the same period con-  
victions in Birmingham (population  
840,222) dropped from 21 to 17; Liver-  
pool (population 746,428) from 286 to  
57; and Manchester (population 714,  
333) from 148 to 21.

The accompanying table, also com-  
piled by the liquor control board,  
gives the weekly average of convictions  
for drunkenness in Scotland in all  
scheduled areas.

Period	Males	Females	Tot.
1914 & week before orders	1,025	296	1,321
1915, after the orders	846	208	1,054
1916	799	247	1,046
1917, 4 weeks end Jan.	605	208	813
1917, 4 weeks end Feb.	617	192	809
1917, 4 weeks end Mar.	572	172	744
1917, 4 weeks end April	437	142	579
1917, 4 weeks end May	408	154	562
1917, 4 weeks end June	453	174	627
1917, 4 weeks end July	432	163	595
1917, 4 weeks end Aug.	412	158	570

In addition the effect of direct and  
complete control by the state of the  
manufacture and sale of intoxicating

liquor throughout Great Britain has  
been demonstrated in practice by the  
board in the areas of Carlisle, Gretna,  
Invergordon and Enfield. In all these  
districts the exigencies of war work  
have brought a large influx of new  
population with the attendant difficul-  
ties produced by inadequate housing,  
high wages and continuous hard work.  
The measure of the board's success in  
restricting drinking may be gathered  
from the fact that local authorities in  
adjacent areas have in many cases  
urged the board to extend its bound-  
aries in order to include them within  
the area in which the state restrictions  
come into operation. It has further  
been found that state control has had  
important results in bringing about a  
strict observance of the law, in elimi-  
nating private profit in the sale of  
liquor, in economizing transport and  
facilitating the conservation of food  
supplies by the regulation of the quan-  
tity, quality and strength of liquor, and  
by the release for employment on  
war work of numbers of men and  
women engaged in the drink traffic.

EDUCATION CALLED  
INDIA'S PRIME NEED

By The Christian Science Monitor special  
correspondent in India

CALCUTTA, India.—A few days sub-  
sequent to the Delhi banquet, at which  
the principal speakers were the  
Maharaja of Bikaner, Sir Satyendra  
Sinha, and Sir James Meeson, the last  
named followed up his speech at that  
function by an address delivered at the  
Convocation of the University of  
Allahabad, of which he is chancellor.  
In this address, Sir James devoted  
himself to a consideration of the con-  
ditions which must be fulfilled if the  
introduction of self-government in  
India were to be successful. Responsible  
government, he observed, "is a  
pyramid which can only grow with its  
base, and its base is an intelligent  
electorate. Our task is thus to in-  
troduce into the apathetic masses in  
our rural areas and into the ignorant  
proletariat of our towns a degree of  
education which will fit them, in ever-  
increasing numbers, to be the basis of  
our future political structure." The  
speaker also invited attention to the  
responsibility now resting on the edu-  
cated classes in helping to decide the  
type of political society which India  
is to create for herself, and in this  
connection he reminded his audience  
that the essential qualities of civic  
freedom are still what Plato had de-  
fined them—wisdom, courage, temperance  
and justice. The first duty of the  
educated Indian, he considered, was  
to help in establishing the habit of  
patient endurance in all common  
effort. The second duty was to incul-  
cate discipline which covered a large  
field of qualities which were absolutely  
essential to self-government. Sir  
James also pointed out that the task  
of governing was full of gravity, but  
the task of being governed was at  
least equally hard. In India it was  
complicated by racial and religious  
differences, by traditions of ages, of  
schism and conflict. Only education  
would help the liberal mind and under-  
standing heart to surmount these bar-  
riers, and prevent the majority from  
becoming a tyranny, and the minority  
from chronic rebellion. Obedience  
was necessary to the establishment of  
real democracy.

Criticizing Sir James Meeson's con-  
vocation address, the statesman re-  
marks that it "illustrates the habit of  
mind of a school of politicians who,  
while they admit that the conditions  
under which a change is proposed are  
as unfavorable to its success as they  
could well be, cherish a vague hope-  
fulness and seem to believe that Provi-  
dence is always on the side of rashness."

On the other hand the Bengalee  
fears that Sir James intended to con-  
vey a hint that home rule would not  
be practical for a very long time, until,  
in fact, the ambitious scheme of edu-  
cating the masses had to some extent  
fructified.

SPAIN AND GERMAN  
ATTACHE IN MADRID

By The Christian Science Monitor special  
Spanish correspondent

MADRID, Spain.—The statement is  
made that it was on the personal in-  
tervention of Señor Francisco Cambó,  
the Regionalist leader, with the King,  
that the decision to dissolve the  
Cortes was reached. The Premier had  
personally been inclined in that di-  
rection, but the Conservative forces  
brought to bear on him in the matter  
were too great. The King's acquies-  
cence in the dissolution, when the  
facts of the situation were plainly  
presented to him by the Regionalist  
chief, creates a good impression.

The Spanish Government is contin-  
uing with a demand, initiated in the  
period of the last Ministry, for the  
withdrawal of the German naval at-  
tache from Madrid. This officer, as  
is well known, was implicated in the  
recent escape of the German subma-  
rine from Cadiz, and not only that, but  
he was very closely associated with  
what came to be known as the Car-  
tagena plot, some months back, when  
a submarine landed explosives, papers  
and other material and a man or two  
at Cartagena, assistance being subse-  
quently given by the German naval at-  
tache to one of the plotters, in order  
to enable him to escape, this attempt  
however failing. It is understood that  
the German Government represents that  
there is no satisfactory ground  
for recalling the official and insists  
that he shall be allowed to remain at  
the Embassy, but the Spanish Govern-  
ment displays firmness and says that  
he ought to be recalled. The weak  
point in the matter is that the nego-  
tiations have now been going on for  
several weeks. The German Govern-  
ment has already declined to take any  
steps such as would admit that the  
submarine had done anything wrong  
or improper in escaping after the  
commander had given his word of  
honor that no attempt at escape  
would be made, Berlin claiming that  
this promise was conditional.

PARLIAMENTARY  
COMMISSIONS

Movement to Establish Them in  
Italy Comes to a Stop—Gov-  
ernment Opposed—Need for  
Strong War Ministry Urged

Special to The Christian Science Monitor  
ROME, Italy.—The movement  
for the establishment of parliamen-  
tary commissions appears, for the  
time at any rate, to have come  
to a stop. The Government is opposed  
to the idea and it is understood that  
the undoubtedly widespread desire for  
closer unity between Parliament and  
Government will be realized by means  
of more frequent parliamentary ses-  
sions and by secret sessions when-  
ever it appears desirable that these  
should be held. The movement in sup-  
port of parliamentary commissions re-  
ceived its chief support from very  
different sections in the Chamber, the  
Reformist Socialist and Radical groups  
and the group known popularly as the  
"47," and officially as the group of  
Parliamentary Union. The members  
of this group are, for the most part,  
credited with strong Giolittian tenden-  
cies, and rumor has it that the declara-  
tion that the group would not press  
the matter of parliamentary commis-  
sions was inspired by a hint from their  
chief that the Government was not to  
be embarrassed. It is not surprising  
that Baron Sonnino who, as his col-  
leagues have been known to complain,  
does not always take the Cabinet into  
his fullest confidence, should have  
been reported to be strongly opposed  
to the institution of parliamentary  
commissions, and this is the line taken  
by the Giornale d'Italia, the paper gen-  
erally credited with being especially  
in touch with the views of the For-  
eign Minister. The Nationalist organ,  
the Idea Nazionale, is also emphatic  
in its disapproval of the idea, its op-  
position appearing to be based to a large  
extent on the very low opinion it en-  
tertains of Parliament and its effi-  
ciency. The Official Socialists have  
held aloof from the movement.

It seems that a secret session is  
probable and that there will be nu-  
merous speakers in the forthcoming  
debates.

The reason on all was observed  
by the press for some matters  
of political controversy, which time  
after the first news of the mili-  
tary reverses and the incursion of the  
enemy on to Italian soil had im-  
pressed the country with the urgent  
need for unity, has to some extent  
been abandoned. The old undercur-  
rents and opposing forces are again  
making their appearance to some ex-  
tent, although the acerbity which, a  
short time ago, marked so much of the  
newspaper criticism, and the strong  
personal attacks on certain public  
men, are absent, so far as the major-  
ity of politicians and newspapers are  
concerned. The insistence on the nec-  
essity for a strong war Government  
so long the chief concern of the lead-  
ing interventionist newspapers is still  
strongly emphasized, together with  
the demand that the Chamber shall  
rise to the occasion and strengthen  
the country in its resolution to main-  
tain its resistance.

There are times, says the Corriere  
della Sera, when not to overturn a  
ministry and not to give the country  
a Government worthy of the tasks be-  
fore it, not to realize its full politi-  
cal functions, in fact, constitutes a  
mistake or worse on the part of a  
Parliament, and it will not go so far  
as to say that the present Chamber  
may have been guilty of this mistake  
in the not too far distant past.  
There are also times when the Parlia-  
ment should leave the Government  
that liberty which is essential to rapid  
and constructive action, reserving for  
itself its moral function with regard  
to the country, and the present is  
one of those times, thinks the Milan-  
ese paper.

TAXES IN AMERICA  
AND IN GERMANY

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BERNE, Switzerland.—The Freie  
Zeitung has drawn attention to a  
leading article in a recent issue of the  
Frankfurter Zeitung on the taxation  
of war profits in Germany and the  
United States respectively. In the  
former, the German organ points out,  
only the merest fragment of the war  
profits made has found its way back  
into the state coffers in the form of  
taxes, the German authorities having  
refrained from taxing the war profits  
made by capitalists on the ground that  
no check must be placed on industrial  
productivity and on readiness to sub-  
scribe to war loans. The Frankfurter  
Zeitung goes on to cite, as a striking  
contrast with this, the steps taken in  
the United States, where any excess  
over the average profit made during  
the last years of peace has to be  
handed over to the State, and where  
the Government, when placing orders,  
has insisted on the reduction of prices  
hitherto inflated in consequence of  
orders placed by the Entente, previous  
to the United States' entry into the  
war. In short, whereas in Germany,  
"the land of poets and thinkers,"  
profits, in the "heavy industry" espe-  
cially, have doubled or trebled since  
the outbreak of war, in America pre-  
cisely the reverse is the case.

"This," remarks the Freie Zeitung,  
"is a statement of fact, not on the part  
of some designing partisan of the En-  
tente, but on that of The Frankfurter  
Zeitung, contained in a leading article  
approved by the censorship au-  
thorities in a Prussian military dis-  
trict. Now we do not dream of assum-  
ing that the magnates of the Ameri-  
can steel trust love money any  
less than the directors of the German  
Stahlwerkeverband. On the contrary,  
we are convinced that the American  
and German steel magnates are very  
much more closely related to one an-  
other—even today, perhaps, despite  
the war—than either people knows."

The distinction lies elsewhere. Ger-  
many is conducting a war for the  
consolidation of an absolutist régime  
at home and in the world. This war  
aim and this war motive are at such  
variance with the spirit of our times  
that only the utmost encouragement  
of production, and other allurements  
render it possible to conduct the war  
at all. With the United States, it is  
otherwise. In carrying through its  
war aim, it can rely on the demo-  
cratic instincts of the broadest masses  
of the people, and can obtain support  
against those elements that are only  
too much inclined to place their war  
profits before their fatherland. Wil-  
son can appeal to the anti-capitalistic  
instincts in the American nation; the  
Hohenzollerns cannot.

"All this," The Freie Zeitung con-  
cludes, "is a truism for a nation such  
as the Swiss, which judges according  
to the moral strength of the masses,  
and not according to the immorality  
of individual parasites." It fears, how-  
ever, that even in Switzerland there  
are, unfortunately, many people who  
hold that American soldiers are going  
forth to fight for the magnates of the  
steel trust. Hence it is precisely on  
that account that it draws attention to  
unimpeachable facts cited in The  
Frankfurter Zeitung itself. It will be  
interested to see, it adds, whether in  
the light of these facts certain Social-  
ist and pro-German organs in Swit-  
zerland will revise the view they have  
so far taken of the lines on which  
America has entered the war. Should  
they do so, it concludes, their readers  
will find that they have been woefully  
misled for some 10 months past.

THE TREATY BETWEEN  
ITALY AND ENTENTE

Special to The Christian Science Monitor  
BERNE, Switzerland.—According  
to the Berner Tagwacht, the chief  
points in the treaty concluded be-  
tween Italy and the Entente in 1915,  
as published by the Bolsheviks in the  
Pravda, are as follows:

Article 1. A military convention  
shall be forthwith concluded be-  
tween the general staffs of France,  
Great Britain, Russia, and Italy.  
This convention will determine the  
minimum amount of the forces to be  
sent by Russia against Austria-  
Hungary, should that power contin-  
uate all its forces against Italy, and  
should Russia have decided to direct  
her main attack upon Germany. The  
military convention in question shall  
also determine questions concerning  
an armistice, in so far as the same  
may be dependent upon the supreme  
commands.

Art. 2. Italy, on her part, un-  
dertakes to wage war with all the means  
at her command in alliance with  
France, Great Britain, and Russia  
against all those powers at war with  
them.

Art. 3. The naval forces of France  
and England will furnish Italy un-  
derlying active support, so long as the  
Austrian fleet is not destroyed, until  
the conclusion of peace. A convention  
concerning the war at sea shall be  
concluded between France, Great Brit-  
ain, and Italy forthwith.

Art. 4. On the conclusion of peace  
Italy shall receive: The Trentino; the  
whole southern Tyrol as far as the  
natural boundaries of the same, the  
Brenner being regarded as that bound-  
ary; the city of Trieste and the sur-  
rounding district; the county of Görz  
(Gorizia) and Gradisca; the whole of  
Istria as far as Quarnero with the Is-  
trian Islands and Lussini, as well as  
the smaller islands of Pianivod, Unie,  
Dol, Palazzuolo, San Pietro del Nemb,  
Asmello and Grucica, and the surround-  
ing territories. (An additional docu-  
ment defines the frontier in greater  
detail.)

Art. 5. Italy is further to receive  
the Province of Dalmatia, as at pre-  
sent constituted, with the addition of  
Lissarissa and Trebinia in the north,  
and in the south the whole of the ter-  
ritory extending to a line drawn from  
the shore of Cape Plankala eastward  
to the watershed, so that Italy will  
acquire all the valleys of those rivers  
that flow into the Schenico, namely,  
Cicolo, Chera and Butisnica, together  
with all their rivers. There shall also  
fall to Italy's share all the islands  
lying to the north and west of the  
Dalmatian coast.

Art. 6. Italy is to receive, with full  
right of possession, Valona, the is-  
land of Sasseno, and a district suffi-  
ciently large to secure these posses-  
sions from a military point of view.  
The proposal being that this district  
should extend from the river Vopiza  
in the north and east, and to the fron-  
tier of the Chimara district in the  
south.

Art. 8. Italy is to receive, with full  
right of possession, those of the Dode-  
canese islands which she now occu-  
pies.

Art. 11. Italy is to receive a share  
of the war indemnity consonant with  
the extent of her sacrifices and efforts.  
Art. 13. In the event of an ex-  
tension of the French and English  
colonial possessions in Africa at the  
cost of Germany, France and Great  
Britain recognize in general Italy's  
right to demand compensations in the  
form of an extension of her posses-  
sions in Europe, in Somalia, Libya,  
and in those territories bordering on  
the colonies of France and England.

Article 15. France, England, and  
Russia undertake to support Italy in  
preventing the Papal See from under-  
taking diplomatic steps of any kind  
for the attainment of a conclusion of  
peace, or for the adjustment of the  
questions connected with the present  
war.

Article 16. The present treaty shall  
be kept secret. In so far as Italy's  
adhesion to the declaration of Sept.  
5, 1914, is concerned, that declaration  
shall be published so soon as Italy  
declares war, or receives a declara-  
tion of war. Italy undertakes to  
intervene actively as speedily as pos-  
sible, and in any case not later than  
one month after the signing of the  
present document by all the parties  
concerned therein.

GERMAN AIM TO  
ENSLAVE TURKEY

Elaborate but Contemptuous  
Courtship of Osmanli Shown to  
Cover Deep Laid Schemes

"For more than a decade Germany  
has administered many of her best brains  
—administrative, mechanical and mili-  
tary—to the enslavement of Turkey,"  
writes H. R. Wakefield in an article on  
"What Treitschke Thought of Turkey."  
Every one knows of the pompous  
pretenses, he continues, from the  
visits of Kaiser Wilhelm downward, by  
which the Germans have tried to im-  
press, cajole and eventually control  
the Osmanli. All that elaborate but  
contemptuous courtship, that tongue-  
in-the-cheek aping of Turkish dress  
and customs, has lent itself readily  
enough to ridicule and caricature;  
but pertinacity here, as usual, has had  
its reward.

When all the rest of the civilized  
world protested against Turkish mis-  
rule in Macedonia, Germany alone sup-  
ported her. "Baghdad is worth a mas-  
sacre," was Wilhelm's motto.  
But Germans often show a curious  
inability to hold their tongues.  
Schemes of great moment are cunningly  
contrived and ingeniously ob-  
scured, and then some Pan-German  
pamphleteer in a moment of patriotic  
exuberance will give the whole show  
away.

So while the German Government  
has arranged for the publication of  
plenty of orthodox rubbish about the  
freedom of subject races, Arabs and  
Persians and, so forth, from a sup-  
positious "British tyranny," the only  
portion of this output which has suc-  
ceeded in impressing itself with the  
stamp of sincerity has been that which  
has insisted on the benefits, strategic  
and economic, which a German ex-  
ploitation of Turkey would insure for  
Germany. Occasionally this patriotic  
fervor has bred genuine candor, some-  
times peculiarly cynical candor. Ger-  
man pamphleteers so often begins  
with pious platitudes and ends with  
evil dreams.

"We are advancement of Turkey,"  
states Dr. Wiedenfeld, one of the most  
eminent exponents of the Eastern  
school, "but in setting ourselves to  
make Turkey strong we have been in-  
fluenced far more by our political in-  
terest as a State amongst states. Even  
our economic activity has primarily  
served this aim, and has, in fact, origi-  
nated to a large extent in the purely  
politic-military problems which con-  
fronted the Turkish Government. The  
importance of the Syrian railway sys-  
tem lies in this, that, if the need arose  
it would be the direct instrument for  
the exercise of pressure upon Eng-  
land."

That rings true! There is the au-  
thentic voice of the Fatherland Party!  
No cheap rhetorical allusions to cul-  
tured Arabs and democratized Persians,  
but the future disturber of the  
world deliberately—if a little ingenu-  
ously—selecting his points of attack!  
Obviously Germany's courting and  
exploitation of Turkey were designed  
to divert British interests and divi-  
sions from the West to Turkey in the  
coming great war, and by gaining  
Turkish gratitude eventually to obtain  
complete control of the Empire.

That this is no exaggerated view can  
be illustrated excellently by a few quo-  
tations from that greatest of German  
historians, Treitschke, whose works  
are still standard classics in German  
schools and universities. As the great  
panegyrist of Prussia and the Hohen-  
zollerns he is considered by Germans  
as almost inspired, and his influence  
is still unrivaled.

Treitschke wrote a book on the re-  
lations between the Great Powers and  
Turkey, and it can be safely con-  
cluded that it is not likely to have  
been banished from German school-  
rooms.

These are the views which the  
youthful German is instructed to ac-  
cept:

"We think that Turkey's rule is ripe  
for destruction. She is Europe's most  
miserable State. Even the most good-  
natured German bourgeois considers  
the conditions in Turkey remarkable,  
but disgusting."

"The Turkish Empire, even at its  
greatest period, lacked all moral sub-  
stance. If you inquire what it has  
brought forth for the well-being and

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and foreign  
flavor of

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civilization of mankind, only one  
answer is possible.—Nothing."  
"It is not to be imagined that we  
should ever feel for the unripe people  
of the Balkan Peninsula so deep a  
sympathy as we once did for the move-  
ment toward Italian unity. But they  
are, after all, our Christian brothers;  
the combat they are waging is after  
all only a scene out of the ancient  
war between Cross and Crescent. It  
surely does not become us, who have  
shaken foreign domination from our  
necks by a bloody fight, to put the  
question with arrogant callousness  
whether an existence worthy of a man  
is possible under the yoke of the  
foreign domination of the Turk."

"The conscience of the European  
world has never recognized the exist-  
ence of the Turkish realm as a mor-  
ally justified necessity. . . . Of the  
great features of their national char-  
acter, almost nothing remains but  
pride, fatalistic confidence and inca-  
pacity for any sympathy. . . . meas-  
ureless idleness which has pitched its  
camp on the souls of the sated  
masters."

"Sooner or later the historical law  
shall be fulfilled, which enjoins on our  
tollowing century, that there is no longer  
a place in Europe for a race of horse-  
men and consumers of income."

"A free passage through the Dar-  
danelles is a just claim on the part of  
the Russians, and Germany will not  
oppose it, if Russia has the strength  
to defend it with the sword."

"Turkey has trampled on all the  
solemn promises which granted her  
the entrance into our state confeder-  
ation. Christian Europe must not have  
the right wrested from her at least to  
gag this barbaric power, if as yet it  
cannot be destroyed; so that it may  
no longer endanger the human rights  
of Christian subjects."

There is not the slightest doubt but  
that these are still the views of most  
Germans. They consider Turkey ef-  
fete, corrupt, and moribund.

Turkey has gained nothing from the  
German alliance, except misery, loss  
of prestige, practical bankruptcy and  
military defeat. Germany has no loy-  
alty toward her allies. She would  
cast them aside without a regret if it  
served her so to do. She has actually  
forced Turkey to send troops which  
she badly needed at home, to Galicia,  
Rumania and Macedonia; and precious  
little help has Turkey received from  
Germany in return. Just enough to  
keep her going, just enough to keep  
her useful.

But everywhere there are signs that  
Turkey has had enough of a war which  
in no case can benefit her, in which  
she is merely used as a catspaw, and  
which can only end in her bankruptcy,  
defeat and disgrace.

RAILROAD PLEDGES  
LOYALTY TO NATION

Special to The Christian Science Monitor  
from its Western Bureau

CHICAGO, Ill.—New tendencies in  
railroad advertising are now making  
themselves manifest, reflecting, no  
doubt to a degree, new ways of think-  
ing about the railroads which have  
developed, for management and pub-  
lic, since the opening of the war. In  
its most recent publicity the Chicago,  
Milwaukee & St. Paul Railway, for in-  
stance, devotes itself to making clear  
that it regards its properties as first  
of all instruments in the hands of the  
nation for "bringing a safe peace to  
the world."

The lines of communication, argues  
the management, begin on the Pacific  
Coast and end on the battlefields of  
Europe. Therefore this road, like the  
others, has in a sense, it points out,  
become a great military highway.  
Pride in "serving the public best by  
serving the nation first" is empha-  
sized, and confidence expressed that  
the public will be patient in whatever  
readjustment of schedules and curtail-  
ment of luxuries are found necessary.

*Filene's*



Women's new  
Jersey suits, \$29.50

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more on the Norfolk order.  
New serge suits, \$25 to \$75.  
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OVERTIME FACTORY  
WORK DISAPPROVED

The Federal Fuel Administrator and Other Officials Oppose Proposal to Run Extra Hours to Make Up for Mondays

Operation of manufacturing over time, including Saturday afternoons, to make up for time lost by the five-day suspension of industry and the Monday holidays, is declared to be opposed to the intent of the Federal Government closing order, by Dr. Harry A. Garfield, United States Fuel Administrator, in a telegram, received by the New England Fuel Administration today, in response to a query from James J. Storrow, who has expressed his disapproval.

As Mr. Storrow is out of the city, it was decided by the other members of the Fuel Administration to withhold the telegram until a careful interpretation had been made of its contents. It is understood that there are certain exceptions to the rule defined by Dr. Garfield, which the administration desires to clarify before it makes the communication public.

Augustus S. Cobb, a member of the Fuel Administration, announced this afternoon, after the fuel authorities had considered the telegram from Dr. Garfield, that plants working on government contracts may remain open Saturday afternoon, if they are behind in their work.

New England manufacturers, in some instances with the cooperation of organized labor, are planning to continue their output, as nearly as possible under ordinary circumstances by running their plants a part of the noon hour and on Saturday afternoons. Various other means of accomplishing the end desired have been proposed. The plan briefly outlined is now in operation in some plants at Springfield and because of this, has assumed the title of "Springfield plan."

A plan has been worked out at Haverhill, among the shoe manufacturers, whereby only one-half day's wages and output are lost by the Monday closing. But organized labor in some communities takes the attitude that employers should continue the pay of employees even though they are not at work. These unions point to Dr. Garfield's appeal to employers to continue the pay as usual during the enforced holiday period, saying that labor is not in a position to stand the burden.

Mr. Cobb said on Tuesday night that owners in Massachusetts have asked for permission to run their establishments extra hours during the week in order to make up the deficiency in production caused by the Garfield Monday holiday order.

"The real nub of such requests," said Mr. Cobb, is to ask us to wipe out all the saving of coal that might be made under the Garfield order."

Mr. Storrow said that he had asked the Federal Fuel Administration to make a broad ruling to cover such cases. In the meantime the New England Fuel Administration is informing manufacturers, who ask such privileges, that what they seek is clearly against the intent of the Garfield order.

Several violations of the five-day closing feature of the Garfield order are being investigated by the State Fuel Administration, with a view of prosecuting the disobedient. Mr. Storrow has turned over the case of a Greater Boston manufacturer to the United States district attorney at Boston for investigation and prosecution if he deems the evidence so warrants.

## War Plant Shuts Down

Worcester Firm Making Gun Carriages Runs Out of Coal

Special to The Christian Science Monitor. WORCESTER, Mass.—In the midst of their preparations for increasing facilities to handle a \$7,000,000 war contract to make gun carriages for the United States Government, the Osmond Bradley Car Company was forced to shut down Tuesday night on account of a lack of coal for heating purposes. The company requires but 35 tons a day for heating as its power is supplied by the New England Power Company. Appeals to the Worcester Fuel Committee for help brought no relief and the War Department has been notified.

While this concern, which was actively engaged in war work and was exempted from the five-day closing order by Dr. Harry A. Garfield, National Fuel Administrator, as an essential business, has been forced to shut down, the saloons in this city are operating and other unessential concerns including the theaters are comfortably heated. A considerable saving of coal was effected through the order of Mayor Pehr G. Holmes closing the saloons over the holiday period as a protective measure and many believe that similar action should be taken at present to carry the essential munition plant through the period of coal scarcity.

## Longer Hours Established

Special to The Christian Science Monitor. WORCESTER, Mass.—Manufacturers here have been given permission to run their plants from 7 a. m. to 6 p. m., instead of till 4 p. m., as has been the program for the last two weeks. Following the five-day shutdown, the employers appealed to the Fuel Committee for authority to return to the normal schedule so as to keep production and wages as nearly as possible to the usual mark. The decision of the Fuel Committee, reached after a conference on Tuesday, does not permit manufacturers

MR. MCADOO SPEAKS  
FOR RAILROAD BILL

He Proposes Changes and Urges Immediate Action, as Delay, He Warns, May Endanger Big Liberty Loan Flotation

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Mr. McAdoo, Director General of Railroads, appeared today before the House Interstate Commerce Committee with numerous recommendations which he proposed to the committee as essential to the perfection of the administration railroad bill, now being gone over by House and Senate committees on interstate commerce.

Ten billion dollars must be raised before June 30, Director-General McAdoo declared, and he gave warning that congressional delay in passing the railroad legislation will seriously hamper this gigantic work and is endangering flotation of the next Liberty Loan. "With the status of railroad securities up in the air because of no legislation, the holders of these bonds, which form a big part of the credit foundation of the country, are in no position to subscribe to future Liberty loans. The savings banks and other depositories of the average man hold more than \$4,000,000,000 in railroad securities, sufficient to spell failure for the next Liberty loans unless the holders are assured by legislation that the Government is guaranteeing these securities. I earnestly beg you to expedite this measure."

Mr. McAdoo recommended that the President be given absolute and unhindered authority in the bill to adjust freight rates, and declared that, during the period of government control and operation, the functions of the Interstate Commerce Commission and the state commissions should be purely advisory, and that their findings should be made known in the form of recommendations to the President which would serve as a guide to him in any step taken with regard to the adjustment and readjustment of rates.

Mr. McAdoo declared that the investigations of the Interstate Commerce Commission consumed "too much valuable time," when the operation of the railroads with a view to meeting the present emergency was the first thing to be considered; hence the necessity, he said, for giving the President power to adjust rates as the need arises without awaiting the slow processes of the Interstate Commerce Commission.

That the measure now being threshed out by the committee be amended so as to fix definitely the status of railway employees, was recommended by the Director-General.

He told the committee that in his opinion railway employees should not be considered as government employees, although in effect they will be in the employ of the Government while the railroads are operated by the Government, because, he said, the transfer resulting would impose an unnecessary burden on the Government.

Mr. McAdoo voiced the belief that there was no reason why the roads could not be returned to their owners after the war in as good condition as when taken over by the Government.

He declared that the expenses of operating should be kept as low as possible, owing to the heavy drain on the treasury caused by the many expenditures incident to the prosecution of the war and also voiced the inadvisability of retaining control of any roads not absolutely necessary to the effective prosecution of the war.

Before opening consideration of the railroad control bill, the House wants complete information on what has been accomplished and what is in view toward relieving the coal famine under federal control.

At the request of Chairman Sims, the Director-General first took up the provision of the bill appropriating \$500,000,000 as a revolving fund. "The railroads will do their own financing under the government control plan," said Mr. McAdoo, "but with the Government back of them to stabilize their credit." It is improbable, Mr. McAdoo stated, that the revolving fund will have to be used to make up deficiency in operating cost.

"The amount of railroad securities that must be matured this year will be about \$222,000,000, with equal amounts for 1919 and 1920."

Return to the old system of competitive railroading will be impossible, Mr. McAdoo asserted in urging that Congress postpone a decision on the government ownership question, or not fix any time when the railroads shall be returned to their owners. "Federal control will show the old plan is not the most efficient for public interest, and the public will not allow its return," Mr. McAdoo said; "but the question of government ownership can much better be decided after the experience of the war."

Representative de Walt said that unless Congress fixed a time limit for the return of the roads he believed the road owners could get their property back immediately on conclusion of the war by carrying their case to the Supreme Court. "Legally I believe this power the President has exercised ceases when the war ceases," he said. "Without further legislation, in my opinion, that probably would be true," Mr. McAdoo said.

## BOAT LINE STOPS LIQUOR SALE

By Special Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

HONOLULU, Hawaii.—Sales of liquor on the vessels of the Inter-Island Steam Navigation have been eliminated.

FREIGHT EMBARGO  
IN EAST ORDERED

(Continued from page one)

Tuesday proceeded under pressure of adverse weather conditions. In most cases frozen coal had to be thawed before it could be dumped.

Railroad officials reported to the Fuel Administration continued prompt movement of empty coal cars back to the mines. West Virginia, Pennsylvania and other operators reported unusually heavy loading in these coal fields. There was apparently a generally free movement of empty coal cars toward the mines. The extent of this movement will not be fully felt for several days until the coal cars released from the transportation congestion are taken back to the mines in the normal movement of traffic.

Local officials of the Fuel Administration in all parts of the East reported that domestic consumers, public utilities and other consumers on the preferred list in the industrial curtailment order were given the full benefit of the coal moving into consuming territory.

## New York Situation

Seventeen More Ships Are Coaled Than Arrive During the Five Days

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern Bureau

NEW YORK, N. Y.—Today, the first day after five days of industrial suspension in this city by order of the United States Fuel Administrator, Dr. H. A. Garfield, finds an exception to the statement that the coal situation here is in practically the same condition as before the closing order was put into effect, and that is in the number of ships awaiting bunker coal at this port. That is to say, 77 ships have been coaled in the last five days, a gain of 17 over the number of arrivals. There are, however, 81 more ships waiting for coal.

Joseph E. Parsons, chairman of the emergency coal committee of the Shipping Board, says that no essential ship for the Allies was prevented from sailing for lack of fuel.

Harry T. Peters, chairman of the coal conservation committee, says that there is not enough coal on hand to fill the priority orders and cover industry. The distribution of the coal at the docks has been frightful, no one can blame anybody. The storm just about offset all of the good the five-days' closing order accomplished.

Theaters of this city yesterday observed heatless and lightless day according to the agreement with the Fuel Administrator. All restaurants were opened last night, but there were no performances at the cabarets.

## Philadelphia Protests

City Wants Coal Which Is Being Diverted to Eastern Points

PHILADELPHIA, Pa.—The State Fuel Administrator, on Tuesday sent a telegram to Dr. Garfield, United States Fuel Administrator, protesting against the shipment of most of the coal which had reached this city to New York and New England points. The appeal reads:

"I appeal for reconignment of coal that cannot go forward to New England and New York points owing to terminal and car congestion. Unless this is done, Philadelphia will suffer for domestic coal to an incredible degree and congestion will be accentuated and react on the mines."

According to Mr. Potter, the Philadelphia & Reading Railway Company had 1000 cars of all sizes of anthracite en route to Philadelphia on Monday, but actual delivery here amounted to only 200 carsloads of domestic coal, 500 of bunker and 150 of soft coal. Most of the coal, he declared, is being diverted to New York and New England.

Alba B. Johnson, president of the Baldwin locomotive works, announced that work at the plant was being hampered by the Fuel Administration. The establishment is turning out 18 locomotives daily.

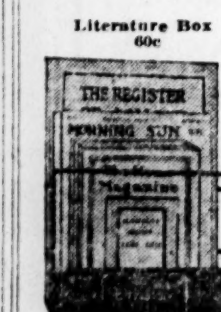
"What is the use of allowing our establishment to work," said Mr. Johnson, "if the Fuel Administrator is permitted to close other companies from which we receive our supplies?"

Mr. Johnson declared passenger locomotives could not be used to haul coal, as they could not stand the strain.

## Coal Price Advanced

Anthracite Goes Up 40 Cents a Ton in Boston

Increased cost of handling is given as the reason for the raise in the price of anthracite from \$9.85 to \$10.25 per ton, which went into effect in Boston today by order of the local Fuel Committee. The new scale is temporary, according to David A. Ellis, chairman of the committee, and will be replaced within a week or ten days with a permanent list now being prepared by an investigating committee.

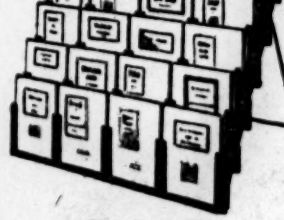
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manent list now being prepared by an investigating committee.

Mr. Ellis, in a statement issued on Tuesday night, says that weather conditions and high demurrage charges, have given rise to so many special dispensations that to prevent confusion it was found necessary to make a new scale and thereby abolish all special dispensations.

Following are the general maximum prices fixed by the committee: Anthracite coal, domestic sizes, larger than pea, \$10.25 per net ton, delivered but not basketed; and 40 cents per net ton for basketing the same.

Anthracite coal, pea size, \$9.25 per net ton delivered but not basketed; and 40 cents per net ton for basketing the same.

When a customer calls for his coal with his own wagon, the price shall be at the rate of \$1 less per net ton than the prices fixed above.

Following are the prices for all domestic sizes of anthracite coal, including pea, to customers who carry away the coal themselves: 100 pounds for 55 cents; 50 pounds for 28 cents; 25 pounds for 14 cents.

Prices of small lots delivered to the customers' homes are as follows: 100 pounds for 60 cents, 50 pounds for 30 cents, 25 pounds for 15 cents.

These are the prices when the coal yard or wharf furnishes the bag, puts the coal in it and ties it up.

Anthracite coal in 25-pound bags at yards or wharves, 17 cents; delivered distributors, 18 cents; delivered by distributors to consumers, 21 cents.

Anthracite coal, steam sizes, \$6.75 a net ton delivered and 40 cents extra where basketed.

Bituminous coal, \$10.25 per net ton delivered, but not basketed, and 40 cents per net ton for basketing the same.

When bituminous coal is delivered for domestic uses, the prices stated above for anthracite coal, domestic sizes, should constitute the maximum prices therefor.

## No Mail on Second Stories

Letter carriers in the business district of Boston will not deliver mail above the second floor on the Monday holidays, because of the shutting down of elevator service, according to an announcement of William F. Murray, postmaster of the Boston Postal District, today. Mr. Murray said that business men may call for their mail at the Post Office, which will be open as usual.

## Pooling of Coal Proposed

Special to The Christian Science Monitor. PROVIDENCE, R. I.—Pooling of all receipts of coal here to insure equitable distribution, is being considered by the coal dealers and the fuel committee. The plan was proposed by the committee to the dealers at a conference on Tuesday, and they agreed to state their position on the proposition sometime today.

FOOD REGULATION  
OBSERVANCE SOUGHT

Better observation of the wheatless, meatless and porkless days by restaurants and hotels in Massachusetts is asked by Henry B. Endicott, Massachusetts Food Administrator, who expresses the hope that the administration will not be forced to license the places to obtain action which should be voluntary. A letter sent to restaurants, hotels and other eating places Tuesday reads:

"Tuesdays and Fridays should be observed as fish days, no meat to be served except poultry when it is necessary. On Wednesdays and Thursdays no white bread, wheat cakes, crackers, doughnuts, fancy cakes, or breakfast cereals made of wheat are to be served. Saturdays are to be porkless days. By this is meant that no salt or fresh pork, bacon or ham is to be served, and no lard used. No sausages, frankfurts or other pork products can be used on porkless days, except a slice of pork which is permitted for the bean pot."

"Conservation of meat and wheat at the present time is as important as sending munitions to our soldiers in France. I am having reports every day and we shall have a list of the hotels and restaurants that are observing these requests. If you are not already on this list, we hope to place you there immediately."

CITY MANAGER FOR  
WALTHAM IS NAMED

Clarence A. Bingham, town manager of Norwood for three years, was yesterday elected city manager for Waltham and will take up his new duties early in March. Waltham is starting out this year under a new charter which provides for a city manager, and the City Council, at a meeting yesterday, offered this position to Mr. Bingham. A salary of \$5000, an increase of \$2000 over his present position at Norwood, will be paid Mr. Bingham. He went to Norwood from Elizabeth, N. J., where he was deputy city engineer.

STANDARDIZING DYE  
PRODUCTS PLANNED

United States Tariff Commission Chemist Tells Manufacturers Association Their Aid Would Be Welcomed in This Work

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern Bureau

NEW YORK, N. Y.—How the new National Association of American Dye Men can help the Government in the adjustment of duties on dyes was told today by Dr. Grinnell Jones, a chemist on the staff of the United States Tariff Commission, at the final session of the new organization.

Dr. Jones said that the commission would welcome the cooperation of the association and would be greatly assisted by the association's plan to adopt methods of standardizing dye products. He also declared that the commission was preparing to make a report to Congress on the industry and that President Wilson had requested the commission to ascertain under the 60 per cent clause of the Underwood law dye sections must be based.

The clause calls, he said, upon the President to issue a proclamation to that effect, if at the end of five years after the passage of the act, there is being manufactured in the United States less than 60 per cent of the domestic consumption of articles upon which special duties are assessed, in which case these duties shall be reduced one-fifth each year.

These duties, he said, placed an additional tax of 5 cents a pound on dyes formerly dutiable at 30 per cent ad valorem and a tax of 30 per cent on dyes formerly on the free list. The coal tar dyes were put on the free list and intermediate dyes were taxed at 15 per cent plus 2 1/2 cents a pound. The commission had, however, he declared, deemed it wise not to wait for the expiration of the five-year period before beginning a systematic study of the progress of the industry and to that end, he added, it is conducting a questionnaire among manufacturers to ascertain the facts.

Dr. Jones said the commission would welcome a conference with representatives of the association and that the adoption of standardization, one of the aims of the association, would greatly facilitate the commission's work. Final details of the organization were worked out today.

Organization of the American dye-stuff industry in an association whose chief object is to safeguard that industry against the attempt of Germany to regain control of it after the war was begun here on Tuesday and is being completed today by a gathering of manufacturers, dealers and representatives of allied industries. Speakers, emphasized the fact that the single essential consideration in this movement for coordination and cooperation in the industry is to keep that industry in America and to keep it American.

The association will include as active voting members American manufacturers of dyes and intermediates, whose plants are owned and financed by American money. Dealers and members of allied industries will be admitted as associate members without vote. Discussion as to whether the manufacturers should control, involving controversy as to the relative importance of the manufacturer and dealer, was settled by separate meetings of the two factions, followed by an amicable settlement of difficulties, reached by a joint committee. The dealers, while not voting as active members, will be represented on the governing committee and on the arbitration board. Standardization, arbitration of disputes, patent laws, the tariff and other subjects were discussed.

Wallace Pierce of the United States Conditioning and Testing Laboratories said that while standards before the war had been set arbitrarily by the Germans, the American industry should and could have standards of its own. Clean, open business methods would defeat any German attempt to regain control of the industry after the war.

Dr. J. Merritt Matthews favored silence as to the dye tariff at present, except in so far as action was necessary to give that tariff just distribution over the entire industry. He favored a committee to cooperate with the Government in the distribution of raw materials. Unfair competition must be eliminated; the industry must clean business methods only.

Other speakers pointed out that by-products should not be thrown away, and that wasteful duplication of effort should be eliminated. It was also stated that action was needed to help the enforcement of that part of the Clayton act which safeguards against what is called the full-line-forcing policy of the Germans, by which, after the war, American buyers may be compelled, if they wish to purchase German specialties not then made in America, to buy the whole line of the German company.

The committee to draw up a plan of organization, reporting today, consists of Dr. J. Merritt Matthews, L. Ault of Cincinnati, W. S. Woodward, S. R. David, August Mers and S. G. McKerrrow of New York and T. M. Hyndman of Philadelphia. The final session this morning is to be featured by an important announcement from Dr. Grinnell Jones of the Federal Tariff Commission.

SEVERAL SCHOOLS  
MAY CLOSE AGAIN

Boston Superintendent Reports More Openings, but Says It Is Probable Lack of Fuel Will Shut Number at End of Week

While three school buildings were added today to the number open for school sessions in Boston, it is probable that several will have to be closed at the end of the week, Dr. Franklin B. Dyer, superintendent, said this morning. Some teachers and parents call attention to the fact that no complaint has been heard from a saloon having to close because it cannot secure enough coal to keep it warm.

Meanwhile schools are running on but half-day time, studies are interfered with, and in eight to 10 instances there is a doubling up practice by which children from one school are obliged to attend some other in the afternoon in order that one building may do the work of two.

Teachers report that discipline is relaxed and that a large majority of the children are without proper supervision during an important part of the day, fathers being in service, mothers in employment in increased numbers and the children left to themselves.

The report of an investigation in the United States by juvenile court judges and others already shows a 65 per cent increase of juvenile offenses since the war began, and this they say is liable to be even greater if such supervision as the children now have is decreased. Care of the children should be increased rather than decreased, they insist, both for their own sake and as a patriotic obligation.

Definite reports to the effect that unless more coal is immediately forthcoming the schools will not be able to reopen on Monday have been received at school headquarters from two schoolmasters. From his knowledge of conditions the superintendent says he thinks there will be several others.

The three school buildings that opened today are the Walnut in the Minot district, the John Winthrop and the Phillips Brooks, all in Dorchester. The John Greenleaf Whittier, in the Henry L. Pierce district, opened yesterday.

Cyrus Alger school in the Norcross district, will reopen tomorrow. All of the buildings in the Elihu Greenwood district are open with the exception of the Prescott. The children in this school above the second grade are attending school in an afternoon session at the Elihu Greenwood building from 12:30 to 3:45 o'clock. The children of the Old Gibson School in the Oliver Wendell Holmes district will be taken care of in the Nightingale School in the afternoons from 12:45 to 3:45, beginning today.

Utility Extension Courses

James A. Moyer, director of the University extension courses conducted by the State Board of Education, has announced that a class will be organized in power-plant economies, which will meet in room 109, State House, Monday evenings. The first lecture is to be on Feb. 4 at 7:30 p. m. The course in coal economy will be given by D. E. Eames and J. J. Eames.

FOOD SHIPMENTS  
BY ZONES URGED

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind.—Stanley Wycokoff, Federal Food Administrator for Marion County, has forwarded recommendations to the United States Food Administration for the establishing of a concentration zone in Indianapolis to cover central and southern Indiana and central and southern Illinois in the handling of all shipments of poultry and eggs and other foodstuffs to Atlantic seaboard points, says the Indianapolis News.

Mr. Wycokoff expressed the belief that if his plans are adopted, thousands of dollars would be saved in damaged foodstuffs, that the period of transit to eastern points would be reduced two to three days, and that more cars would be made available for the distribution of foodstuffs in this territory.

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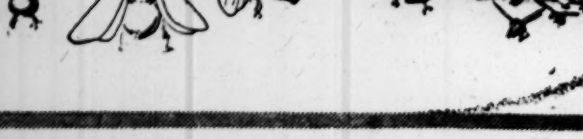
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## THE ROMANCE OF THE BOOK

## III. The First Masterpiece of Printing

This is the third in a series of articles dealing with this subject. The others appeared in The Christian Science Monitor on Dec. 26, and on Jan. 16.

It is a common saying that "the art of printing, like Minerva, sprang from the brow of Jove, fully armed," and it is a natural question which comes to us as to the reason why the volumes which issued from the presses of the fifteenth century, when the art was in its infancy, should have passed down to posterity as unequalled, or at best unsurpassed, by the work of succeeding craftsmen. The answer is a simple one. The earliest printers, in order to show cause for their existence, competed not with other printed volumes, but with the written book, which the patronage of kings and princes had developed to the highest point of perfection. Fifty years later the scribes were either gone or had given up the struggle; printing presses were to be found within the very monasteries themselves, and then, and not until then, could the printer afford to be careless. The striking similarity between the early printed and the manuscript volumes in any particular city shows how successfully the old-time printer competed with the best of the professional scribes.

A study of the world-famous examples of the early master-printers is, in effect, a study of the art and culture of each epoch, as the supremacy of printing, passing from one country to another, formed an index to the conditions which surrounded the people themselves. Gutenberg set up his office in Mainz, but the German people were not ready for printing as an art; they possessed neither the culture to appreciate it nor the wealth to encourage it. It is the more remarkable, therefore, that Gutenberg's earliest volume should still rank with the world's masterpieces. As a monument to his intellect in applying the invention of printing, and to his skill as a workman, the Mazarine Bible will always stand supreme. Whether or not it was actually the first printed book can never be definitely decided, but it was without doubt the first important work for the production of which ample funds were available. These funds were probably advanced by Fust, for in 1455 Fust brought suit against Gutenberg, in which he stated that he had advanced some 1600 guilders "towards assisting a work of which the method was understood." The book could not have been begun before August, 1450, which was the date when Gutenberg entered into association with Fust, and the Paris copy bears the rubricator's date of August, 1456, so the volume must have been produced between these dates. In many ways this magnificent book is the most remarkable production of the printing-press, yet its existence has only been known since about 1750, when a copy was found in Cardinal Mazarine's library in Paris, whence comes its name. Since then about 40 copies, in various states of perfection, have been discovered, of which 12 are upon vellum.

When one considers the obstacles which the printer must have encountered with the art of printing itself but a few years old, he will realize what a marvelous achievement the book really is. Even after his first experiments with movable types, the printer must have spent years of most painstaking experiment to secure the even printing, the glossy blackness of the ink, the sharpness of the impression and the excellence of alignment. The volume possesses extreme regularity in the distance between the stems of the various letters, producing a wonderfully uniform and pleasing appearance—a peculiarity rarely found in other early volumes.

An interesting point in connection with the printing of this Bible is the change in the size of the type after the first pages of the first two divisions had come off the press. At this point it was evidently decided to change the original scheme of the page from 40 lines to 42 lines, and to accomplish this some of the type was recast, and the rest of it actually cut down in height to such an extent, for instance, that portions of the curved dots to the 'i's were clipped off. The other changes which appear in the type, as the work progressed, are due to the fact that the matrices were out, and new ones were cut. The printer possessed no steel punches, and his matrices had to be made of lead instead of copper, produced either by stamping into that metal punches made of lead or wood, or else by hammering wooden punches into the semi-molten lead. In this way new punches could easily be made, but the duplicates would not exactly correspond with their predecessors.

It is also evident that the printer had no proper chases or furniture, so that while the type could be secured at the top and bottom, there were frequent cases where it was uneven at the sides. From a careful examination of the method of printing, experts have estimated that no less than six presses were employed in the printing. The book consists of 641 leaves, printed in double column, without numerals, catchwords, or signatures. Space was left for the initial letters, which were later filled in by hand.

There were other printers in Germany who attained lasting fame for their work, but the art of printing quickly transferred itself to another country. Within five years after the appearance of Gutenberg's 42-line Bible, Nicolas Jenson had set up his press in Venice, and with the exception of this single example had completely overshadowed the German productions, both in quality and scope.

## TAX RETURNS DELAYED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western Bureau  
CHICAGO, Ill.—In this city the work of filling out income tax reports



A page from the famous Mazarine Bible

has been delayed by the failure of the blanks to arrive from Washington. Elsewhere in the State, notably in the farming districts, it is said, returns are coming in promptly. There apparently is considerable confusion, however, in some localities, and the State Council of Defense is cooperating with the internal revenue collector in a work of education. Samuel Insull, chairman of the State Council, has undertaken to promote lectures and explanatory talks by means of the council's organization throughout Illinois.

## NEWS OF RUSSIA INTERESTS JAPAN

Special to The Christian Science Monitor  
TOKYO, Japan.—Tremendous interest attaches here to the news from Russia. In fact the situation there is absorbing all the attention of the military authorities.

At present enormous quantities of supplies are lying at Vladivostok for shipment into Russia, but because of the lack of facilities and of administration these have lain useless for a long time. It is thought that these will either be used or destroyed, and as they would be of the utmost use to the Japanese or the allied troops in case of intervention it is considered that delay might mean serious sacrifice.

It is known that the German agents have been most active at work in the southern section of Russia ever since the last evidence of weakening, and it is considered most important that the control of the railway be secured without any delay.

It is pointed out that the necessity for the mobilization of a large Japanese Army is not in the remote future. Japan can put about 1,000,000 men in the field in a fairly short time. There are now available some 250,000 men. But the remainder can be mustered fairly quickly. The difficulty will lie with the equipment and the artillery and ammunition, because Japan has supplied a very large quantity of these to Russia and indeed a good deal of this is lying now at Vladivostok while it is known that considerable quantities have been captured by the Germans in Russia before it was even unpacked.

Then there is the question of steel for the railway. It is suggested that in this direction China can supply ample labor and some, but not much, equipment. But the combination of Japanese soldiers and Chinese laborers would be very strong.

## DRAFTSMEN INTERNED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Southern Bureau

BIRMINGHAM, Ala.—Four draftsmen employed by the Tennessee Coal, Iron & Railway Company, an American Steel Corporation subsidiary, have been interned for the war at Ft. Oglethorpe. It was shown by investigators that they were concerned in plots to injure large producing industries important to the Government.

## IN THE LIBRARIES

The library and the home, the library for the home, the library in the home: these seem to have been the steps in an altogether constructive activity recently engaged in by the Grand Rapids (Mich.) Public Library, which has now made its list of Books for a Better Home Library a permanent publication. The list was first compiled as part of the Better Homes Show held by the library to illustrate the points of contact of the public library with the home, and is intended as a suggestion for setting up a little library in homes where there has been none, and of help in adding to others already begun. It comprises 100 titles, covering a modest range of cultural and recreational books which the average reader would be likely to enjoy and profit by, and which would be good for the children to grow up with. Fiction is not included because tastes here are so diverse, and a novel to the individual taste may always be come by in the public library. Religious books are also excluded, for obvious reasons, people who want religious reading generally knowing where to procure the particular sort required. The name of the publisher and the retail price of the book is given, with a slight warning regarding the variation in price that might be encountered.

The library will be glad to receive information regarding books that might be substituted, from time to time, for others less satisfactory, no changes, however, to be such as to increase the number of the collection, which is to be kept below 100. The list is for free distribution. The library will gladly aid any person who would like to see certain books before ordering them, and advises that the local shop should always be consulted before sending an order out of the city or town. The facilities of the library for book buying are at the disposal of all citizens who may wish to avail themselves of its knowledge and experience.

How curious it is to see "Little Women" and "Rose in Bloom" coming to the fore as war books! When asked if home and fireside stories such as written by Louisa M. Alcott and other New England writers would not be as welcome to the men as tales of the wild West, Brig-Gen. John A. Johnston, commanding the Northeastern Department said: "I don't think such books are suited to the soldier's needs; when men are up against such a proposition as warfare demands, they need reading that is full of imagination, life, and thrill; such reading is suited to their needs, and gives them just the recreation they demand."

It is difficult to believe that the question was asked seriously, what a grown man would want of "Little Women," even in his most superficial and least strenuous mood, being a point upon which the light is as darkness. On the other hand, a recent writer put "Little Women" in the list of books to be abjured as pro-German, all on account of Jo's Professor Bhaer,

who is now found to be "too suggestive of antipathetic professional energy to stand in any pleasurable light," which is about as wide of the mark as the recommendation of the book for soldiers' reading.

The Minnesota Historical Society has completed its handsome and spacious building at St. Paul, and the work of removing its library and museum is nearly completed. The library of the society numbers 125,000 volumes, besides manuscripts of great value. The reading room is now open.

A fresh proof that world conditions are being studied as never before, and that the ordinary citizen is looking upon the things of other countries than his own with widening comprehension, comes from the Birmingham (Ala.) Public Library, which finds itself in the gratifying dilemma whether to keep enough books of Russian travel and literature on the shelves for hall readers, or to supply fully the calls for such books to be taken away, it being difficult to satisfy both demands. Birmingham people, particularly the women of the clubs, are showing an alert desire to keep up with the kaleidoscopic happenings in Russia, and after the daily press has furnished the news of the moment, they turn to the library for reading that will enable them to grasp its significance.

The Syracuse (N. Y.) Public Library has placed a David Harum Westcott and the twentieth anniversary of his one book, which has settled from its position of vast popularity into a certain kind of permanent fame. The exhibit includes the original manuscript of the story, copies of various editions, stage versions and scrap books made up of press notices of the book and its author. The collection has been patiently gathered for more than a year, and is of far more than local interest.

The Sixteenth Century in Italy, the period of the high Renaissance, saw the culmination of all earlier Italian art, and is starred with the names of Rembrandt, Michael Angelo, Da Vinci, Titian, Correggio and Giorgione. This period is the one illustrated in the art room exhibit for January at the Springfield (Mass.) Public Library, the fifth in the excellent series designed to show the history of painting. The pictures are almost entirely reproductions, of course, but have educational value of a very high order. Each exhibit remains a month, and is free to all during the library hours. The monthly bulletin of this library carries the slogan: "When in Doubt, Telephone the Library."

## ARKANSAS MINERAL PRODUCTION

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Southern Bureau

YELLYVILLE, Ark.—Figures announced by J. H. Hand, special agent for the State Department of Mines, Manufactures and Agriculture, show that the production of zinc and lead in the Arkansas field in 1917 was by far the largest ever recorded, amounting to 25,000 tons.

## MUSIC

## Mahler Work Presented

Mahler's Second Symphony in C Minor—Presented in Symphony Hall, Boston, Mass., by the Boston Symphony Orchestra, assisted by a chorus of 350 voices (trained by Stephen Townsend); Miss May Peterson, soprano; and Mrs. Merle Alcock, contralto. Evening of Jan. 22, 1918. The concert opened with "The Star Spangled Banner," played by the orchestra and sung by the chorus.

Mahler's gift for melodic invention, never so rich as certain other of his talents, is at its best in his second symphony, especially in the early parts of the work. His knack at building up sonorities, which is perhaps the greatest resource he has, everything considered, rather waits on his rarer power in the preliminary, voiceless movements of this composition. The opening allegro and the following andante, written for orchestra alone, are in strict musical forms; but while planned on familiar structural lines, they bring forward some themes of striking contour and take them through an unusual and altogether interesting scheme of development.

Those who look at things from the Beethoven standpoint and who hold that a symphonic theme must be indeterminate, instead of comprising a definitely measured off set of phrases, will perhaps deny that the melodies in the allegro are themes at all, and will declare them to be tunes. Such as say this are not lightly to be contradicted. For the main themes of the movement are veritably little songs, as though Schubert had written them. But Mahler, some will object, Mahler, with his bigness of plan, is as far as possible from being like Schubert; yet he is clearly like that great melodist in his architectural methods. When Rolland, the French critic, reviewed the Strasbourg festival of 1905, he described Mahler as the traditional, school-master type of German musician, à la Schubert. The critic was accounting, to be sure, for Mahler's social outlook chiefly, but he could just as well have made the resemblance of the modern to the classical composer include artistic habits.

Still more accurately considered, the two main themes of the opening movement of this symphony are not even independent tunes. They are really a double tune; and the characteristic charm of the movement, and of the second movement, too, in almost the same degree, arises from an ingenious working out, through remarkably effective contrast of orchestral colors, of the double-theme idea.

As long as the composer keeps at the double-theme method, his work goes along smoothly. But when, near the middle, he abandons it, interest drags. A few inspired moments for solo contralto make listening a pleasure again. Inconsequent pages of orchestral preparation for the entrance of the chorus follow; but when, at last, the choral voices break in, the music begins to move with great majesty. It continues, with the soprano and contralto voices occasionally taking part, to a solemn, uplifting close.

Instrumentally, the second symphony is less splendid than Mahler's fifth, which is without voices; but it is more given to carefully wrought detail than the fifth. It makes use principally of the strings and brass as elements of contrast. In an uncommon way it makes the second violin and the viola influential. It rather subordinates the wood-wind choir, but here and there, as in the accompanying music to the contralto solo, it shows a master touch of oboe or other wood color.

Chorally, as far as it goes, it is quite the equal of the eighth symphony, or the "Symphony of the Thousand," which the Philadelphia Orchestra and its chorus performed two years ago.

The work had its first Boston presentation at this concert, which is the second in a series of three choral performances given this season by the Boston Symphony Orchestra and the Townsend Chorus. It was admirably interpreted by both players and singers and it was warmly applauded by an audience that nearly filled Symphony Hall.

## LABOR MINISTRY AND LOCAL COMMITTEES

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Southern Bureau  
LONDON, England.—Considerable progress has been made with the formation of the local advisory committees which are being set up by the Ministry of Labor in connection with the employment exchanges throughout the country. These committees, which are to consist of representatives nominated by employers and workpeople in the districts served by each employment exchange, are to have wide functions in connection with the existing work of the exchanges, and it is proposed that they should play a large part in the work of arranging for the return of sailors and soldiers to civil life after the war. Among the important functions which they will have to discharge immediately, is that of insuring that all possible steps are taken to deal with the finding of employment for the men who are now being discharged from the forces. It is expected that the local advisory committees will be able to give much valuable assistance in dealing with this matter. The exchanges have already placed some 75,000 discharged sailors and soldiers in their first civil employment since leaving the forces, and, with the sympathetic advice and assistance which the local advisory committees will be able to give, both directly and through interviewing sub-committees sitting in rota, it is anticipated that the exchanges will become of even greater service to discharged men. There are to be, in all, about 250 principal committees. The chairmen of the committees are appointed by the Minister of Labor.

In order to inaugurate the system of local committees, meetings of the chairmen are being held in different

parts of the country, and the work to be entrusted to the committees is being described to the chairmen at these meetings by Mr. W. C. Bridgeman, M. P., parliamentary secretary to the Ministry of Labor. Such meetings have been held at Manchester, Edinburgh, Newcastle, Bristol, Birmingham and Cardiff, and a very satisfactory meeting was held recently in London. A similar meeting at Sheffield was addressed by Mr. C. F. Rey, director of the employment department of the Ministry of Labor.

At a time when the influential men of all localities are being asked to devote more and more of their time to public work, Mr. Bridgeman has been much impressed with the readiness with which the chairmen have given their services and have undertaken to assist the Minister of Labor in dealing with the very important and difficult tasks which lie before the department both now and after the war.

## FRENCH CLAIM THEY INVENTED THE TANKS

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

PARIS, France.—The claim is now being put forward with some vigor by the French that they are the real inventors of the tanks, which have become such a conspicuous and formidable feature of the warfare on the side of the Allies on the western front. It is said that France's good friends, the English, are evidently not aware of a very important chapter in French history in which the idea of the tanks was born, but they are sure that when the English do know they will, as a matter of loyalty and affection, give them credit for the great idea which they say was actually originated as far back as December, 1914, and would have been put in practice in 1915, but for the inertia of the French war authorities. This is stated very sadly, and it is added that when the idea was whispered to England the latter was on its flash.

The inventor, it appears, according to the French, was M. Boirault, who had been disabled in the war, and set himself to think how the tremendous networks of barbed wire and trenches might be overcome. He had suddenly the idea of making a big armored car with caterpillar wheels, very much like the tank as it is known now, and having got the idea he elaborated upon it speedily and soon had the thing complete. He then addressed M. Painlevé on the subject, he then being president of the committee of inventions. In the note that he wrote on this occasion he defined his invention thus—"A machine presented by M. Boirault enabling the wire networks to be destroyed, trenches to be attacked, and the machine to pass over them so as to take them in the rear by means of machine guns or other guns fixed in the apparatus." M. Painlevé immediately realized the importance of the invention which he called "redoute mobile." He encouraged further progress with the idea which he supported vigorously and enthusiastically. M. Georges Montorgueil, who recounts these particulars in L'Eclair, deplors that after all this, nothing came of it on the French side. M. Painlevé, in the presence of an inertia that nothing could move, powerless to conquer the obstructions that were presented to him, spoke to Mr. Lloyd George on the subject, and very soon the English tanks were doing their business on the western front. But experiments were made with it at Courneuve in France in March, 1915, and that is declared to have been the very first seen in the open of the now famous tanks. If, says M. Montorgueil, it had been finished and produced in large numbers that year, as it might have been, what human sacrifice might not have been spared!

## GETTING THE CATTLE AND FEED TOGETHER

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Pacific Coast Bureau

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal.—To save the cattle now threatened because of the high price of feed in California, the California Livestock Commission has undertaken to bring this stock and the large amount of surplus feed in Northern California, Oregon, and Washington together. The commission believes that a large market is open in Northern California, Oregon, and Washington for these cattle, which can be purchased, it is said, for less than normal cost and then fattened on the cheap surplus feeds now available in this region. The San Francisco office of the California Cattleman's Association will act as a clearing house for this proposed transaction.

## WOMEN'S CLUBS TO FOUND SCHOOL

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Southern Bureau

NASHVILLE, Tenn.—An undertaking of the Tennessee Federation of Women's Clubs is the founding of a girls' vocational school near Tullahoma, Tenn. The buildings will be of gray stone, of the kind that is quarried near Tullahoma. The school will be thoroughly equipped and modern in its appointments and will offer instruction in housekeeping, and home making, as well as in the commercial branches, and in the domestic arts and crafts. A model farm and dairy will be conducted in connection with the institute.

## MAY SALVAGE COAL CARGO

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Southern Bureau

NATCHEZ, Miss.—The local Fuel Administration has decided to ask from the Pittsburg Coal Company permission to obtain coal valued at \$100,000 which has been on the bottom of the Mississippi River since 1916, when a fleet of barges sank about a mile above Natchez. The river is now at such a low stage that salvaging of the coal would not be difficult, it is stated.

## LOUISIANA PLANS AID TO SCHOOLS

## General Assembly to Be Asked to Provide Additional Funds and Higher Pay for Teachers

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Southern Bureau

BATON ROUGE, La.—Recommendations that the General Assembly, at its session which begins in May, provide 1.5 mills based on 100 per cent assessment for support of the common schools of the State, and that it put the parish assessment on a 100 per cent valuation basis for school purposes, were among those adopted in a report by a committee of nine at a conference of state and parish school officials.

Abolition of special district maintenance taxes wherever possible, enforcement of compulsory attendance law, granting of liberal state support to the New Orleans City Normal School and to industrial education in that city, and comprehensive state-wide minimum salary schedules for public school teachers also were recommended.

These recommendations give entire support to State Superintendent Harris. He has contended that the schools are not receiving proper support from State or parishes, and time and again has urged the necessity of increasing teachers' pay at once to keep trained workers from deserting the profession. The proposed 1.5 mills and 3 mills measures, if adopted, he explained, will increase state aid for schools between \$1,000,000 and \$2,000,000 a year, and give the school boards parish funds of about \$4,000,000 a year. Annual total of state and parish aid, he said, would be about \$6,250,000, and next year it would be \$6,340,350. While about \$8,000,000 would be required to support the schools if the salary increases proposed are granted, Mr. Harris explained that the difference would be made up from poll taxes, sixteenth-section sales, fines and similar sources of school revenue, in addition to a few special taxes it might be found necessary to continue.

## BIG PLANTATION SOLD

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Southern Bureau

LAKE VILLAGE, Ark.—The Sunnyside plantation, containing 12,348 acres, lying a few miles from this place, was sold recently for \$650,000, an average price of \$52 per acre. The deal is the largest farm transaction in the State for several years.

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## CAMP FUND DRIVE CAUSES PROTESTS

Knights of Columbus Use Official School System to Solicit Funds in Los Angeles—Superintendent Issues Warning

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Pacific Coast Bureau

LOS ANGELES, Cal.—Through the protests of several citizens, objection has been made to the placing of pledge cards for the Knights of Columbus War Camp Fund Drive in the public schools. Pledge cards, together with circulars stating the purpose of the drive, were placed in the boxes of the different school principals, in which boxes the principals regularly receive their instructions from the superintendent's office.

No definite instructions were given to the principals to present the subject of the Knights of Columbus drive for funds before the teachers or pupils but, nevertheless, inasmuch as the pledge cards and circulars had come to the principals in the way that all official communications reached them from the superintendent's office, the natural inference was to the effect that any principal would have been authorized to speak about the drive to teachers and have them in turn speak to the pupils, as in the case of the Red Cross drive.

That this would be a natural inference is further indicated by the fact that the circulars describing the purpose and plan of the drive were mimeographed in the same purple colored ink, on the same kind of paper, in quality and size, and in the same type, that are used in the regular instructions to the principals.

The subject was brought to the attention of Superintendent Shelds and he explained that it was his understanding that the Knights of Columbus drive was authorized by the Government. It was stated to him that the Red Cross drive was non-sectarian, while the Knights of Columbus drive was sectarian. Superintendent Shelds then had a letter of instructions placed in each principal's box designed to counteract any erroneous impressions that may have been conveyed to the principals by the Knights of Columbus circular and pledge cards.

This letter of correction issued by Superintendent Shelds was as follows: "Los Angeles City School District, Office of the Superintendent, War Circular No. 12, 1917-18, Los Angeles, Cal., Dec. 31, 1917

"To Principals and Teachers: The Superintendent has repeatedly stated that no teacher should be asked for money for any purpose whatever. From time to time organizations for war purposes have requested that the teachers in the schools be notified of their activities. In every case they are told that if an organization is approved by the United States Government, and if their privileges or opportunities are open to all persons without distinction, the work they are doing may be brought to the attention of those teachers who might be interested. However, this precludes absolutely any request for payment.

"Under no circumstances must any request for money or subscriptions of any nature be brought to the attention of the pupils in public schools, with the following exceptions: The Red Cross (payable in service or cash), the Red Star and Thrift stamps, which last are properly speaking not subscriptions, but savings. Very truly yours,

"ALBERT SHIELDS, Superintendent."

The circulars describing the purposes and plans of the Knights of Columbus drive and pledge cards calling for contributions to this fund were as follows:

"The Knights of Columbus Five Million Dollar War Camp Fund.

"The Purpose—To assure the moral, mental and physical welfare of our soldiers.

"The Plan—To erect and maintain buildings in all of the training camps in the United States and, if necessary, in France; to equip our buildings with everything necessary to make them efficient social centers for the men at the front; to supply reading matter and the little luxuries of life; to furnish wholesome entertainment and the means for healthy recreation."

"War Camp Fund Drive, Knights of Columbus.

"Under the auspices of His Lordship, Right Rev. Bishop John J. Cantwell, D. D.

"Catholic recreation centers in the camps and at the front are open to men of all creeds, without reservation.

"Los Angeles, Cal., — 191— I hereby agree to contribute—dollars (\$ ) to the War Camp Fund of the Knights of Columbus, as follows:

"\$— Paid this date (receipt of which is separately acknowledged); \$— to be paid Jan. 1, 1918; \$— to be paid Feb. 1, 1918; \$— to be paid March 1, 1918.

"Name— Solicited by address— Address—

"Make all checks payable to Rt. Rev. Bishop John J. Cantwell, and mail to John P. Burke, treasurer, 521 Laughlin building, 315 South Broadway, Los Angeles. Phones A-2044, Main 5468."

## HEARING ON FREE MEDICAL TREATMENT

Fathers and mothers will have an opportunity to state their opinion of the proposed Massachusetts law to provide free medical and surgical treatment for children in the public schools at a public hearing scheduled to be given at the State House on

Thursday morning by the legislative Committee on Public Health.

The bill as presented to the Legislature, recognizes that many parents oppose any law or regulation making it compulsory for their children to receive medical and surgical treatment at the hands of physicians furnished by the city or town in which they reside, notwithstanding that such service may be offered without cost. A clause has, therefore, been provided to exclude from the operation of the proposed law all children "so designated by their parents in writing," making the plan less drastic than otherwise.

The measure is sponsored by those who believe medicine in the public schools should be as free as textbooks. Its author is former Senator Robert M. Washburn, who is backed by a minority of the members of the special legislative commission on social insurance. The majority members do not indorse the proposition.

## GUARD RECALLED IN CONNECTICUT

Washington Officials Discredit Plot Rumor After Investigation Covering a Week

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern Bureau

HARTFORD, Conn.—Members of the Connecticut Home Guard who were called out Monday under special orders to safeguard the munitions plants in this State against what was reported to be a German plot to destroy inland factories and blow up ships along the coast from Washington to Boston, were recalled Tuesday night. Officials at Washington generally discredited the rumor after a week's investigation by federal agents.

Several protective steps have been taken, however. Foremost among these is the arrest Tuesday of four German-born employees of a local firearms factory, after which the factory was double-guarded. Extra guards have been placed on ships in the harbors, and in Boston more than 50 state guards were called out Tuesday to patrol the water front. Federal officials have searched freight and baggage on New York boats leaving Newport, and in the same city conferences have been held by United States officers with the collector of the port to discuss protective measures.

## DRY AMENDMENT IS IN LEGISLATURE

Governor McCall Transmits Proposed Federal Constitutional Change Without Comment

Without recommendation, Governor McCall transmitted to the Massachusetts Legislature on Tuesday afternoon a certified copy of the federal amendment proposing prohibition of the manufacture and sale of intoxicating liquor in the United States, which he received from Secretary of State Lansing at Washington. The federal resolution is now formally before all the states for ratification.

Governor McCall did not see fit to recommend that the Legislature ratify the federal amendment, merely stating: "I transmit herewith the resolution for such action as you may think proper." The subject has been placed before the committee on federal relations, but no date for public hearings has been announced.

In another message Governor McCall recommended the sale of the steamer Lexington, in the service of the district police. Operation of the craft costs the state \$20,000 a year, and since its usefulness to the police is ended, he Governor believes the vessel should be released for towing coal.

Ratification Work Planned

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern Bureau

WEST SPRINGFIELD, Mass.—Plans for canvassing this town to determine the sentiment of the public toward ratification by the State Legislature of the national prohibition amendment were discussed at a meeting of business men in the Railroad Y. M. C. A. Tuesday night. Cards are to be distributed with the text of the amendment on them, and a place at the bottom for the voter to sign his name and address, stating his opinion on the subject. These are to be sent to the Senator and Representative of this district.

## QUAKER TEACHER SUSPENSION ASKED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern Bureau

NEW YORK, N. Y.—The case of Miss Mary S. McDowell, a member of the Society of Friends (Quakers), who is a teacher of Latin in the Manual Training High School, Brooklyn, and whose suspension, pending the making of charges relating to pacifism against her, the Board of Superintendents has recommended to Gustave Straubenmuller, acting city superintendent of schools, has put the Board of Education in a dilemma, it has been pointed out here.

She is a Quaker, and her sect has been recognized by the Government as immune from compulsory war service. If charges against her result in dismissal, the Government attitude regarding Quakers will, it is believed, furnish a strong basis for reversal of the decision by the courts.

SOCIALIST LEADER GETS BONDS

PROVIDENCE, R. I.—Joseph M. Coldwell, Socialist leader, arrested under the Federal Espionage Act last week, was admitted to bail Tuesday afternoon in the office of United States Marshal Richards. Securities on property amounting to \$28,430 were furnished by nine persons. Coldwell will appear for trial Saturday morning at 10 o'clock before United States Commissioner Archibald C. Matteson.

## INCREASED VALUES BELONG TO PUBLIC

Railway Brotherhood Representative Declares to Senate Interstate Committee Advances Are Not Roads' Property

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Testifying today before the Senate Committee on Interstate Commerce, Mr. Glen E. Plumb, representing the four railroad brotherhoods, presented data showing that the total investment claimed by the roads includes increased value of the right of way, which, he contended, is not contemplated in the original charters.

As a rule, he declared, the charter under which a road is operating grants "only the right of way" for "use" as a public highway. This construction of the typical charter has been supported, he said, by the Supreme Court of the United States and by the Court of Illinois.

The point which Mr. Plumb was making was that increased value in right-of-way belongs to the public in all cases where only the "use" is implied in the original charters. The roads, he said, habitually base their bond issue on this increased value, which, however, he declares, does not belong to them.

Mr. Plumb stated that the four organizations, the Brotherhood of Locomotive Firemen and Engineers, the Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers, the Order of Railway Conductors and the Brotherhood of Railway Trainmen, represent directly a membership of approximately 400,000 employees of the railroads which are now under government control, or nearly 25 per cent of the men engaged in the industry.

Explaining the financial magnitude of the interests represented by the four brotherhoods, Mr. Plumb made the following statement: "There are today, as estimated by the experts who have testified before you, 1,700,000 men directly employed in railroad transportation. Allowing an average of three dependents to each employee, we estimate that 6,800,000 citizens are directly dependent for their livelihood upon the operation of these public highways; that is, about one-sixteenth of the total population of the United States is more directly interested in the correct solution of these problems than any other question of governmental action, unless it be the single problem of successfully prosecuting the war.

"The general public who are taxed to pay the expenses of railway operation by the imposition of rates and charges, pay to the 1,700,000 employees a sum of \$1,500,000,000, approximately, per annum. The public paid during the year 1916 as compensation for the use of the capital invested in these railroads, both interest on bonds and dividends on stock, \$827,000,000. We paid to the labor invested in these railroads nearly twice as much as we paid for the use of the capital, and once and a half as much as the total net earnings of the railroads. If we were to capitalize the amount paid to labor on the same basis as the carriers have capitalized the amount paid to capital, you would find that there was a labor investment of upward of \$30,000,000,000 in these properties, as against a capital investment of \$20,000,000,000."

Setting forth reasons why labor should be heard in the determination of the policies which shall control the governmental functions of directly operating these properties, Mr. Plumb declared that while the railroads were under the control of private capital, operated through corporate organizations, the employees were compelled to deal with the corporate representatives when they asked for an improvement of working conditions or an increase in the scale of wage.

## DRY AMENDMENT RATIFICATION URGED

A plan to promote ratification of the amendment for national constitutional prohibition, submitted by Robert H. Magwood, secretary of the No-Licence Department of the Massachusetts Anti-Saloon League in Boston, provides for a systematic personal canvass of voters, urging them to sign cards approving the amendment which prohibits the manufacture and sale of intoxicating liquors for beverage purposes. Voters are also urged to write or interview senators and representatives until both have definitely stated their positions on ratification of the prohibition amendment.

Publicity in the way of posters, literature and meetings is also advocated, and it is pointed out that if ratification is successful this year, it will mean a great saving in time, effort and money and will carry great weight in determining action in other states.

## STATE OWNERSHIP OF COAL MINES FAVORED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern Bureau

MALDEN, Mass.—Resolutions recommending to Congress that it seize, hold, and control all "mines of coal in the United States and take over all accessory means of operating the coal mines for the duration of the war, introduced by Councilman Jacob Mover, were adopted by the Malden Common Council at its meeting last night.

Commenting upon the action of the council, Councilman Benjamin Shoelman said: "The fuel situation is acute. We need and must have coal. If the Government is the only agency that can supply it, this City Council must go on record as favoring such action." A petition was presented to the Board of Aldermen, meeting in special session, by "common victualers" of the city, asking for the right to open their places of business on Sundays.

The issue had been raised by Timothy Foley, police captain, who declared that an establishment is not properly a common victualer unless it is prepared to serve hot foods to traveling persons. Fruit stores and ice cream parlors having common victualers' licenses, according to this ruling cannot open on Sunday to sell food.

## CHECKING OF LABOR COMPETITION URGED

Mobilization of Shipyard Workers Is Placed in the Hands of Government Employment Service to Accomplish Purpose

WASHINGTON, D. C.—It has been announced here, that, after a delegation of Virginia truck growers, headed by Representative E. E. Holland, had called on Louis F. Post, Assistant Secretary of Labor, with a protest that the farmers would lose 1,000,000 bushels of potatoes this year if the enticement of farm laborers by industrial concerns were permitted to continue, measures to check competition for labor between the war industries and Government have been taken by the Department of Labor.

Mobilization of shipyard workers, a department statement said, has been placed entirely in the hands of the employment service by the Shipping Board. Independent recruiting by the board and the individual plants will be discontinued, to permit a concentration of effort during a two weeks' campaign beginning next Monday, which will culminate in a national shipbuilding registration week Feb. 11.

Confusion and suffering are said to have resulted from careless statements as to shipyard needs, attracting many men to places where an ample supply of workers already was gathered.

"Published statements of the number of men who will be wanted have been misinterpreted," said the statement, "as meaning that great numbers are wanted now, whereas they are wanted only in limited quantities and of particular types at any one time. Men should stick to their job until the department tells them that there is a shipbuilding position waiting and what the wages and housing conditions are."

"By registering in the public service reserve, men can be assured that they will be told when they will be wanted. The reserve now is listing men willing to serve on railroads, munition plants and in the divisions of the army which require skilled mechanics."

"Employers of labor, even in so-called unessential industries, will be helped by the success of the registration."

## Appeal Sent to President

Farmers Ask Speeding Up of Government Machinery to Aid Production

WASHINGTON, D. C.—The Board of Farm Organizations, in behalf of more than 2,000,000 farmers, has presented to President Wilson a memorial, appealing to him to speed up governmental machinery in aid of production, so as to relieve the anxiety of farmers as to labor supply, credit facilities and seed shortage. The memorial reads:

"If food is to win the war, as we are assured on every side, the farmers of America must produce more food in 1918 than they did in 1917. But unless present conditions are radically changed, increased crops next year are impossible. Under existing conditions we cannot equal the production of 1917, much less surpass it, and this for reasons over which the farmers have no control.

"The chief causes which will inevitably bring about a smaller crop next year, unless promptly removed by national action, are six in number: The shortage of farm labor, shortage of seed, prices often below the cost of production, lack of reasonable credit, exclusion of the farmer from his right and necessary share in the conduct of the war, and deep-seated doubt whether he can raise the increased crops demanded of him and still support his family and pay his debts."

## LARGE MEAT SAVING MADE

PROVIDENCE, R. I.—More than 560,000 pounds of meats were saved in this State during November and December through food conservation efforts, according to a report from Alfred M. Coats, State Food Administrator. Mr. Coats reports a saving of 342,119 pounds of beef, 206,188 pounds of lamb and 10,018 pounds of pork. The greater portion was saved in December, he says.

## WAGE SCALE REFUSED

Demands of the Worcester telephone operators' union for a wage scale the same as Boston were refused at a conference with the management in Boston on Tuesday. The Worcester workers say that they will not accept the \$15 a week maximum wage as adopted by the company recently for Class A offices outside of Boston, as this is \$1 a week lower than that obtaining in Boston.

## AMUSEMENTS

JORDAN HALL

THURSDAY EVENING, JAN. 24, AT 8

THE FLONZALEY QUARTET

Program—Quartet, F. Bar major, Beethoven; "Intermission" for string quartet (MS); Mason; quartet, A. major, op. 41, Schumann. Tickets \$1.50, \$1.00, 75c, 50c, 25c.

THEATICAL

PLYMOUTH THEATRE

Program—Quartet, F. Bar major, Beethoven; "Intermission" for string quartet (MS); Mason; quartet, A. major, op. 41, Schumann. Tickets \$1.50, \$1.00, 75c, 50c, 25c.

WM. COLLIER

"NOTHING BUT THE TRUTH"

## FIRE PROTECTION TO CHECKMATE ENEMIES

How National Board of Underwriters Takes Steps for Conservation of Nation's Resources—Guarding Property

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern Bureau

NEW YORK, N. Y.—During the past year the campaign conducted by the National Board of Fire Underwriters for the conservation of the nation's resources by better fire protection took on unusual significance as offsetting the efforts of enemies of the United States to retard production by resorting to arson.

The board has just sent to W. G. Gifford, director of the Council of National Defense, a report showing what has been done in various parts of the country to safeguard produce and property by reducing the number of fires, diminishing the hazard of risks, and by installing more efficient watchman service.

The work so far as the nation's war essentials are concerned has been carried on by sub-committees. The Arkansas committee reports 35 inspections making more than 1000 inspections with good results. Of 41 cotton-seed oil mills in that State, 39 of which were in operation, 16 provided extra watchmen, three are arranging to do so, and 20 have not yet reported.

The Chicago committee, covering 15 states, has 1271 inspectors enrolled and during the year they made 16,000 inspections and 37,000 recommendations. Their reports indicate a marked reduction in elevator fires, and fires of other classes were neither as severe nor as numerous as in previous years.

In Delaware, Maryland, New Jersey and Pennsylvania, approximately 9000 inspections were made by 163 inspectors. Conservation committees have been organized in Connecticut and Massachusetts and inspection of all properties is being arranged. Additional protection is under way for the Maine canneries, and for the grist mills, flour and grain storehouses of New Hampshire.

Inspection work in New York State is practically completed. In cooperation with the Mayor's committee on national defense, the underwriters' committee surveyed all plants in this city, giving special attention to protection against incendiary fires and explosions.

The report says that the value of modern fire prevention methods has never been so conclusively demonstrated as by the fact that the fire loss on a round \$100,000,000 of construction was only \$2150 up to the time that the camps were turned over to the commanding generals. This low fire loss is called unprecedented.

## Von Rintelen on Trial

Indictment Charges He Was Concerned in Plot to Blow Up Freighter

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern Bureau

NEW YORK, N. Y.—Franz von Rintelen, German agent and plotter, went on trial in the federal court yesterday on an indictment charging him with being concerned in a plot to blow up the British trans-Atlantic freighter Kirk Oswald. Thirteen hundred Germans went on trial with him as co-defendants. Judge Harland B. Howe of Vermont is hearing the case and George Gordon Battle appearing for von Rintelen.

Mr. Battle entered an objection to the trial going on, claiming that as Von Rintelen was an enemy of the United States as well as officer in the

German navy, it could not be expected he would get an impartial trial at this time, when his country and the United States is at war. Judge Howe denied the motion.

## Max Breitling Arrested

Enemy Alien Is Apprehended in Chicago by Secret Service Men

CHICAGO, Ill.—Max Breitling, who was indicted here in 1916 in connection with German plots to destroy munition ships and was released in \$25,000 bail pending appeal of the cases of others involved, has been arrested here by secret service agents.

Since war was declared between the United States and Germany, Breitling, who is considered a dangerous enemy alien, has been sought by the agents of the Department of Justice. He is a cousin of Edwin N. Breitling, a wealthy banker and mine owner. He is said to have been traced through several states, where the Washington authorities frequently heard of his connection with propaganda schemes and other enemy activities.

## Findings Confirmed

Privates at Ft. William H. Seward Convicted of Seizing Explosives

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Pacific Coast Bureau

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal.—Court-martial findings in the cases of three privates in the United States Army garrison at Ft. William H. Seward of Alaska, convicted of seizing explosives and other offenses, were confirmed on Monday by Major-General Arthur Murray, commanding general of the western department.

The men involved were Michael Salai, who was sentenced to 10 years in the United States penitentiary at McNeil's Island, Washington; Private Edmund F. Gooding, who was sentenced to five years at McNeil's Island, and Private Thomas C. Connors, who was sentenced to serve two years at Alcatraz Island in San Francisco harbor.

## FRENCH GET SHIPS SEIZED BY BRAZIL

WASHINGTON, D. C.—It has been announced here that the French Government has chartered for war purposes the 30 German ships seized by Brazil when it entered the war. The vessels represented an aggregate of about 120,000 gross tons.

This announcement by the State Department is taken as giving further evidence of the inter-allied agreement that the provisioning of France should not be hampered by troop movements from America.

The Government had considered entering into negotiations for the vessels to supplement the transport and supply fleet of the expeditionary forces, but France's need of tonnage was recognized as being more urgent.

It is expected that the vessels will be used in moving much of the 2,500,000 tons of wheat recently sold by Argentina to the allied governments.

## ADMINISTRATION WAR POLICY IS DEFENDED

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind.—In a speech to delegates at the biennial convention of the United Mine Workers of America here today, Samuel Gompers, president of the American Federation of Labor, defended the war policy of the National Administration.

"Not a name has been mentioned for a place in power in the Administration that could compare in brain, art and practical understanding with men now occupying these positions of responsibility," he said.

## RED CROSS ASKS FOR 500 RODENTS

Director at Camp McClellan Calls on People for That Number of Rats or Mice. Under Plea of Patriotism

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Southern Bureau

BIRMINGHAM, Ala.—That the base hospital at Camp McClellan is in need of 500 rats or mice and that considerable difficulty is being experienced in obtaining the number asked for, is the substance of a press dispatch from Anniston. Some objection has been raised to this request, especially as it is couched in such words as "to make it an appeal to the patriotism, heroism, and bravery" of the people generally and especially of the boys and girls in the providing of these rodents. The dispatch reads in part:

"O. M. Alexander, director of Red Cross activities at Camp McClellan, recently made a call on the patriotic people of the Anniston, but no response has yet been made. "Mr. Alexander wants 500 rats or mice for use at the base hospital at Camp McClellan, and either the people of the city are opposed to the destruction of that number of rats or mice or they are just naturally averse to tackling the job of catching that number of rodents."

The dispatch contains several other paragraphs which tell that the mice will be cared for in a vault of the City Bank and Trust Company and adds:

"The field director is anxious to supply the wants of the base hospital officials and calls on the brave and heroic boys and girls of the community to aid him in this matter."

The rats and mice are for use, it is understood, in determining the nature of pneumonia cases reporting to the hospital.

## Distributing Mouse-Traps

Macon Chapter Takes This Step to Get Live Mice for Camp Hospital

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Southern Bureau

MACON, Ga.—In order to obtain a sufficient number of live mice for inoculation and dissection, preparatory to treatment of suspected pneumonia cases by the base hospital staff at Camp Wheeler, the Macon Red Cross chapter has begun the distribution of mouse-traps to Macon people in the endeavor to enlist them more enthusiastically in the campaign of furnishing the mice for such purposes.

Moreover, in an appeal for donations of live mice issued by the hospital staff, the matter is put squarely up to the "patriotism" of the citizens of Macon and Atlanta. Dr. C. L. Williams, who is aiding the campaign, has made the statement here that there are enough new cases of pneumonia developing to make it serious not to have the mice.

## WHEATON COLLEGE

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern Bureau

NORTON, Mass.—Dr. Philander P. Claxton, commissioner of education for the United States, and Miss Julia C. Lathrop of the children's bureau of the Department of Labor, Washington, D. C. have been secured to address the second intercollegiate conference on vocational opportunities to be held at Wheaton College on March 7 and 8. The conference will be under the auspices of the bureau of vocational opportunities of which Miss Catherine Filene is director.

Remember, Our Low Prices Mean We Are Never Undersold

# War Time Speed Sales

5 Days' Selling of Merchandise Must Equal 6 Days' Salary to Our Employees for 5 Days' Work

Do You Realize the Opportunity to Shop at the New, Intensified Magrane Houston Company? New Departments Are Being Added Continually—New Sales Daily—New Merchandise All the Time

Women's Cotton Hose.....25c	Parisian Lady Corsets.....65c	Women's Silk Hose.....1.29
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All-Wool Serge.....1.19	Women's Kid Lace Boots.....4.75	Moire Ribbon.....33c
Women's Washable Chamoisette.....85c	Black Chiffon Taffeta.....98c	Metal Cloth.....89c
Gloves.....1.75	Dress Gingham.....17c	Girls' Gingham Bloomer Dresses.....1.85
Women's Washable Capekin.....1.75	Floral Marquisette Voile.....25c	Women's and Misses' Coats.....17.50
Gloves.....1.75	Sample Blouses.....1.95	House Dresses.....1.25
Flannellette Skirts.....59c	Silk Waists.....1.49	Dresser Scarfs.....59c
Chiffon Taffeta Petticoats.....2.89	Ruffled Muslin Curtains.....95c	Peppercorn Sheets.....98c
Women's Plush Coats.....27.50	Infants' Button Boots.....1.85	Wool Filled Blankets.....6.00
Women's and Misses Broadcloth.....18.50	Misses' Tan Lace Boots.....2.85	Stamped Night Dresses.....95c
Suits—Selling for.....18.50	Youths' Gun Metal Blucher Boots.....2.75	
Dark Muskrat Coats.....89.50	Skirts—Selling for.....1.95	

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## COLLEGE, SCHOOL AND CLUB ATHLETICS

COLUMBIA TEAMS  
LACK VETERANS

Few Candidates Out for Basketball, Swimming, Track and Crew Work and Nearly All New to Varsity Competition

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern Bureau

NEW YORK, N. Y.—With half of the academic year now completed, Columbia University has nothing satisfactory to show in its athletic results. The big teams of the season, basketball and swimming, were seriously handicapped by the war, and they have not yet recovered.

Three games of the schedule have already been played, and the Columbia basketball team has not yet found itself. This is largely due to the fact that, in the general uncertainty last fall, no pre-season games were arranged. The Columbia squad is now confronted with the hard task of developing teamwork and team effectiveness in regular games. The last contest, with Brooklyn Polytechnic Institute, brought out some flashes of good play in the Columbia team. In the main, dependency has been on one man, T. J. Farrell '19, who has starred in each of the games so far. The call to arms left three veterans, a better nucleus than was expected, but this experience has not shown itself in play.

John Murray, the new basketball coach, has done his best to develop available material, and he has kept shifting his men in the hope of striking a winning combination. In every game the prevailing weakness has been inability to shoot baskets, combined with lack of team play.

H. E. Vollmer was lost to the swimming team through enlistment, and there has been no one to fill the gap. The team has refrained from electing another captain to succeed him. Ray Walker, a veteran relay swimmer, was graduated in June, and Herbert Moeller, the star fancy diver, has enlisted. R. T. Mills, on whom Columbia has counted for diving, will be called to service before the scheduled games are played.

The swimming team now depends on W. E. Cagney, who starred on the freshman team a year ago. Not until the contest with Pennsylvania, which is scheduled for Feb. 8, will the Columbia team be really sized up.

With plenty of practice, the water-polo team is expected to improve upon that of a year ago, although the seasoned men have gone and there is practically a green squad.

J. C. Rice is working hard with small material for the crew. It is improbable that he will be able to turn out the usual smoothly finished crew. On the track, Columbia men are doing better work this year than usual. The university is introducing as far as possible a system of interclass sports by which it is hoped to develop as many men as possible. In a local meet, recently, A. L. Huelsenbeck, track captain, lowered the indoor Columbia record for two miles, making it in 10m. 32-5s.

HARVARD WILL  
RUN YALE 1921

Two Freshmen Relay Teams Will Meet as Usual at the Boston A. A. Indoor Meet

While Harvard University will not be represented by formal varsity relay teams or by its best athletes in the annual indoor meet of the Boston Athletic Association which takes place in Mechanics Hall, Boston, Saturday evening, Feb. 2, the Crimson will have a number of its athletes in competition and will have the customary freshman relay team to race against the Yale freshmen.

In place of the usual varsity short-distance relay race with Cornell and the long-distance one with Yale, the Crimson will send an informal varsity four against the Massachusetts Institute of Technology over the short distance. Members of the Reserve Officers Training Corps are eligible for the 40-yard dash for men in the service. In addition two entries have been made in the running high jump and 10 in the 1000-yard run. The entries which have been made are as follows:

Freshman Relay—B. E. Baldwin, F. L. A. Cady, J. M. B. Churchill, A. W. Douglass, N. R. Knox, J. P. McAdams, J. E. Nally, D. F. O'Connell, C. A. Page, J. Informal Relay—C. H. Corning '20, D. J. Duggan '20, L. B. Evans '20, W. H. Goodwin '20, C. H. Larrabee '19, B. Lewis '20, F. E. Williams '20. Service 40-Yard Dash—T. M. Atkinson '20, B. E. Baldwin '21, L. B. Evans '20, W. E. Freshingham '21, W. H. Goodwin '20, C. G. Krogness '21, C. R. Larrabee '19, J. P. McAdams '21, W. H. Mitchell '19, J. E. Nally '20, C. A. Page '21, F. W. Rice '20, F. E. Williams '20. Running High Jump—W. F. Goodell '21, C. G. Krogness '21. One Thousand-Yard Run—F. L. A. Cady '20, A. E. Chambers '21, C. H. Corning '20, D. J. Duggan '20, W. H. Goodwin '20, N. R. Knox '21, B. Lewis '20, J. P. McAdams '21, J. E. Nally '21, D. H. Warren '20.

BOYS TO AID FARMERS  
CLEVELAND, O.—Boys of the Y. M. C. A., instead of spending their time in summer camps next vacation, says the Cleveland Plain Dealer, will work on farms and in shops to help relieve the labor shortage.

SCHOOL TO HAVE  
A HOCKEY TEAM

Dorchester High Is to Be Represented by a Seven for First Time in Several Years

Interest in hockey has been revived at the Dorchester High School, and for the first time in several years the school is to have a team. R. W. Hatch, a member of the faculty, has consented to coach the squad and to act as the faculty manager. He predicts that with the many promising candidates who have reported for practice, a seven should be developed which will uphold the athletic reputation of the school.

John McCloskey has been elected to captain the team, and he is showing fine ability in handling his men. In the practice games already played, he has made brilliant performances and Coach Hatch considers him a very promising player.

So much enthusiasm has been shown over the sport by the student body that Mr. Hatch is confident the game will soon be recognized as one of the major sports of the school once again. He is assisting William Hall, a member of the football team last fall and student manager of the team, to put hockey on a permanent basis in the school.

Manager Hall has opened negotiations for games with other Boston high schools, but as yet no definite schedule has been announced. In an early season game with the St. John's Preparatory School seven, the Dorchester boys were defeated by a score of 3 to 1, but in a more recent game with the Boston College High, they showed great improvement, though they were again defeated by a 1 to 0 score.

DELAYED OPENING  
POSTPONES MEETS

Owing to the late reopening of the schools all of the dual meets scheduled for Boston high school teams this week and next week, in which the English High, Boston Latin, Mechanic Arts and High School of Commerce were to compete, have been postponed. The course to be followed regarding the remaining dual meets is to be decided upon at a meeting of the faculty coaches next Saturday morning in the School Committee rooms on Mason Street.

It has been stated that if dual meets could be conducted every afternoon in the East Armory, on East Newton Street, it would prevent the cancellation of many of the meets already postponed. Some arrangement is expected whereby the leading Boston high school track and field candidates may report once or twice during the week at the armory for practice for the coming meets, as the gymnasiums in the high schools, with one or two exceptions, are not available.

SWIMMING MEET IS  
WON BY BROOKLINE

Closely contested races marked the dual swimming meet between the Brookline High School and Huntington School teams at the Boston Y. M. C. A. pool, Tuesday afternoon, which Brookline won, 29 to 24. The feature of the meet was the relay race, which ended in a dead heat between Captain Ridley of Brookline and Clarence Russell of Huntington School. The points were divided.

Ridley was the most prominent entry in the meet, capturing first places in the 50-yard and 100-yard swims. Until the 100-yard swim was called, the meet was undecided. In this, the closing race, Ridley won first place, with Robert Grant and Gormley of Huntington School finishing second and third respectively.

MORE OIL SHIPPED  
THAN IS PRODUCED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Pacific Coast Bureau

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal.—Figures compiled by the Pacific Petroleum Record, of Los Angeles, indicate that the total California production of crude oil for 1917 was approximately 97,500,000 barrels, while shipments from wells during that time were 105,500,000 barrels. This means that a draft was made on the storage stock of 12,000,000 barrels during the year.

The total amount of crude oil on hand in California on Nov. 1, according to figures compiled by the Standard Oil Company, was 33,795,115 barrels.

## NAVAL FIVES IN CONTEST

The Charlestown Navy Yard basketball team overcame the five from the receiving ship at Commonwealth Pier in a game Tuesday evening at the Cambridge Y. M. C. A. The game developed into a contest of individual scoring for the Charlestown players, who totaled 55 goals to their opponents' 5.

## HARVARD DEFEATS MILLROSE

The Harvard informal hockey team defeated the Millrose High School seven on the Charlesbank rink, Tuesday afternoon, by a score of 10 to 0. This was the second game of the season for the Crimson players.

## WEEKS APPOINTED REFEREE

Justice B. S. Weeks of New York, a former president of the Amateur Athletic Union of the United States, has been appointed to referee the indoor games of the Boston Athletic Association to be held on Feb. 2.

OFFICIALS CLUB  
TO HELP ATHLETICS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Southern Bureau

NEW ORLEANS, La.—Members of the Amateur Athletic Union Officials Club, in annual session and banquet, decided to put all of their efforts in 1918 into work in the United States army camps and cantonments. A main committee will visit each camp to determine needs and outline work for committees to be appointed to take charge of each post.

Needs of Jackson Barracks, Camp Nicholls, West End and Algiers Naval Station will come first on the club's program, and members will be assigned to each to coach and assist in athletic activities.

Army and navy officers at the meeting explained that it was not financial assistance the men at the camps needed, but cooperation of civilian athletic officials. They declared it was difficult for officers commanding the men to get them to look on athletics in any light other than as disciplinary measures.

CAMP DEVENS TO  
HAVE EIGHT MEN

United States Army Cantonment at Ayer to Be Represented in Millrose A. A. This Evening

CAMP DEVENS, Ayer, Mass.—With Prof. R. F. Nelligan, physical director, and Lieut. R. C. Demming, athletic officer in charge, the eight athletes who are to represent this camp in the annual indoor meet of the Millrose Athletic Association in New York City this evening, left here this morning for New York.

Owing to the fact that W. H. Meaney, the former Colby College and Harvard University runner, and C. A. Rice, the former University of Maine New England Intercollegiate Athletic Association 100 and 220-yard champion sprinter, were unable to make the trip, Camp Devens will not be as strongly represented as was at first expected; but Coach Nelligan expects his athletes to make a very good showing.

The men chosen for the relay team are: Lieutenant Aury, formerly a Millrose A. A. runner; Lieutenant Mathewson, captain of the Providence Y. M. C. A. track team; Lieutenant Donnelly, formerly a Boston A. A. runner; Lieutenant Fleming, formerly of Princeton, and Lieutenant Minot of Harvard.

Private G. V. Stebbins, formerly of Georgetown, will be taken along for the sprints, and in the distance runs Lieutenant Boyd, Harvard's former intercollegiate cross-country champion, and Lieutenant Ball, Dartmouth's former cross-country champion, will compete.

FEW VETERANS  
AT PENN STATE

Basketball Coach Has Been Forced to Piece Out Nearly New Five for This Winter

STATE COLLEGE, Pa.—Because of the great inroads that have been made upon the Pennsylvania State College undergraduate body by the war, it has been necessary to piece out almost an entirely new basketball five here this year. Its strength is as yet unknown, for, aside from the Lehigh game, the floor men are untried.

Three of the six best men in the squad were members of last season's freshman team. They were Wolfe, a former McKeesport High School star, who is playing one of the guard positions; and Mullan and Young, forwards. Captain Blakeslee, who has assumed the additional burden of coach this season, and Fast and Wilson, guards, were varsity men last year.

Wolfe, who gained a reputation for open-field running and dodging on the football eleven last fall has shown the same speed and elusiveness on the basketball court. In the early games he jumped center and it was apparent that he was out of his position, although his excellent floorwork indicated enough ability to clinch a position somewhere on the team. Captain Blakeslee has gone back to center, and Wolfe has been moved to guard and the latter's splendid covering and shooting in the Lehigh match has assured him a regular place.

Wilson, the other guard, has had a year's experience as a first-string man. He is heavy and aggressive, playing his best game when the opposition is going strong.

Captain Blakeslee, at center, is a three-year veteran and one of the best scorers in the Pennsylvania Intercollegiate Basketball League. Prior to this season he has been playing on the forward line. There is no evidence of a let-down in his work as a result of the shift. Blakeslee never showed to better advantage than against Lehigh when he outjumped and outscored Wysocki, his opponent.

As forwards, Penn State has two inexperienced recruits, Mullan and Young from last season's freshman quintet. While neither possesses the advantage of weight, in speed they probably excel the forwards of last year. With proper development, they should hold their places securely. Young won recognition as a sterling player last week when he tallied seven baskets against the Brown and White.

GOOD CHANCE FOR  
SMALLER COLLEGES

Intercollegiate Association of Amateur Athletes of America Championship Games May Not Go to Previous Winner

PHILADELPHIA, Pa.—Prospects of one of the smaller colleges of the United States winning the championship track and field title of the Intercollegiate Association of Amateur Athletes of America next May are considered to be very bright owing to the fact that Harvard, Yale and Princeton will not be represented by varsity teams, unless there is a decided and unexpected change in the policy now being pursued at these three big universities, and the absence of the customary number of good performers at such universities as Cornell and Pennsylvania.

Only six colleges have succeeded in capturing this title since the association first began holding championship meets in 1876 and last year was the only one in which a meet has not taken place. Princeton won the first title and has not secured one since. Columbia has won in 1877, 1878 and 1879 and has not won one since. The other years have been monopolized by four colleges, Harvard, Yale and Princeton, Yale and Cornell with the last named now holding the championship. Only three colleges have ever succeeded in winning permanent possession of a championship trophy and these are Harvard, Yale and Cornell.

It is not expected that Harvard will be entirely missing from the track and field contests, as was thought probable because the constitution of the I. C. A. A. A. does not allow individual entries. At Cambridge the authorities do not take seriously to the idea of collecting and training a team strong enough to make a bid for the team title, and there will be no objection to such track athletes as are in college competing in any of the events that they select. Neither is it believed that there will be any strong objection to those men entering in the name of the college. It can be removed by suspending the provision in the constitution relating to that question, just as it is proposed to suspend the provision which calls for the events to be decided on the last Saturday in May.

There will be a few men also to carry the Yale colors, and Princeton may send individuals to the games at Franklin Field under the same conditions. Pennsylvania and Cornell are doing their best to have fairly representative teams, but experts think that the time is ripe for colleges like Dartmouth and Syracuse to come to the front. H. L. Hillman, the Dartmouth coach, is doing his best to put a strong team in the field, but Dartmouth has suffered from the war conditions the same as all the other colleges.

Very little falling off in interest in track and field contests in the Western Conference district is expected this spring. In fact, there is expected to be an added interest this year because of the return of Michigan to the fold for the first time since 1906.

The westerners have gone a step further than the eastern association by scheduling both indoor and outdoor meets. The indoor competitions will be held in the gymnasium of Northwestern University at Evanston, Ill., on March 16, and the outdoor meet will take place on the University of Chicago grounds on the second Saturday in June.

## ATHLETIC NOTES

The New York Americans certainly paid high for Second Baseman Pratt and Pitcher Plank of the St. Louis Browns; but if they show their best form, they will be worth the price.

Unless there is a change between now and the opening of the next championship race, there will be only one new manager in the National League next summer and that will be John Hendricks of St. Louis in place of Miller Huggins.

It is planned to have the presidents of the Central League, Western League, Central Association and the Three I League meet in Peoria, Ill., some day soon and try to straighten out the Middle West minor league baseball situation.

It is rumored in Detroit that W. F. Donovan, former manager of the New York Americans, will assist Manager Hugh Jennings in handling the Detroit Americans next summer. Donovan was formerly a pitcher for the Detroit Club when it won three successive American League championship pennants.

Sherman Landers '20 has been elected captain of the University of Pennsylvania varsity track team and will serve in the capacity of acting captain. J. H. Berry Jr., the all-around star who is now in the United States service, retaining his title as captain. This is the first time a sophomore and a man who has not won his "P" has been given this honor at Pennsylvania.

F. X. LAFFORGUE IS  
EASILY A WINNER

NEW YORK, N. Y.—F. X. Lafforgue and James Mullins won the opening matches of the professional squash tennis handicap tournament on the courts of the Yale Club Tuesday. Lafforgue, the Yale Club professional, and one of the scratch markers, more or less toyed with Harry Harris of the Montreal A. C. having the mark of plus 3 aces, in the first contest. The score was 15-8, 15-5, 15-7.

PRINCETON AND  
HARVARD WIN

Crimson Club Is Still Leading the Metropolitan Interclub Squash Tennis Series—Four Victories

Club	Won	Lost	P.C.
Harvard Club	4	0	1,000
Columbia Club	2	2	500
Princeton Club	2	2	500
Yale Club	1	3	250
Crescent A. C.	1	3	250

NEW YORK, N. Y.—Today finds the Harvard Club of New York still leading the Class B division of the Metropolitan Squash Tennis Association interclub championship series, with four straight victories to its credit at the end of the first half of the competition and, with the nearest club being credited with two defeats for the first half of play, the Harvard players are decided favorites to win the title this winter.

Harvard won its fourth match Tuesday afternoon when the Crimson players defeated the Yale Club five matches to two. Only one of the seven matches was defaulted and that went to the credit of A. Locke of the Harvard Club. F. M. Blodgett of Yale failing to appear.

E. J. Clapp and J. A. Victor Jr., were the Yale players who won matches for their side, the former defeating Donald Scott in straight games and the latter winning from J. W. Burden, also in straight games.

Only five matches were played in the Princeton-Columbia contest and the Orange and Black gave the Blue and White a surprise by winning, 3 to 2. These matches were much harder fought than the Harvard-Yale ones, three of them going the limit number of games before the winners were determined. The summary:

HARVARD CLUB VS. YALE CLUB  
A. E. Ellis, Harvard, defeated J. T. Terry Jr., Yale, 15-8, 15-9.  
J. W. Lee, Harvard, defeated M. L. Fearey, Yale, 15-0, 13-5, 15-10.  
J. A. Victor, Yale, defeated J. W. Burden, Harvard, 15-8, 15-11.  
A. H. Lockett, Harvard, defeated W. Adams Jr., Yale, 15-8, 15-9.  
E. J. Clapp, Yale, defeated Donald Scott, Harvard, 15-10, 15-6.  
H. S. McKee, Harvard, defeated R. A. Granniss Jr., Yale, 15-5, 15-16.  
Augustus Locke, Harvard, defeated F. M. Blodgett, Yale, by default.

PRINCETON CLUB VS. COLUMBIA CLUB  
H. R. Mixsell, Princeton, defeated A. C. Scott, Columbia, 15-7, 9-15, 15-5.  
S. H. Bird Jr., Princeton, defeated H. H. Kellock, Columbia, 15-6, 15-8.  
R. L. Streibigh, Columbia, defeated A. J. Mittendorf, Princeton, 15-11, 12-15, 15-7.  
I. H. Cornell, Columbia, defeated Geoffrey Graham, Princeton, 15-12, 15-6.  
Robert Monks, Princeton, defeated Donald McClave, Columbia, 15-17, 8-15, 15-10.

SEELEY TURNS  
IN LOWEST CARD

Scores 74 on Southern Links—Best Amateur Record for the Course This Season

BELLEFAIRE, Pa.—In the first round of the January tournament Tuesday W. P. Seeley of Bridgeport defeated F. G. Jones of Memphis, 6 and 5. Seeley's score of 74 was said to be the best turned in by an amateur on the local course this season.

The results of matches in which New England players participated follow:

First 16—Dr. C. H. Gardner, Providence, beat D. A. Loring Jr., Locust Valley, N. Y., 6 and 5.  
A. J. Carey, Philadelphia, beat T. A. Ashley, Boston, 2 and 1.  
W. P. Seeley, Bridgeport, beat F. G. Jones, Memphis, 6 and 5.  
Second 16—H. C. Gilbert, Indianapolis, beat C. W. Tenney, Springfield, Mass., 6 and 5.  
N. S. Greene, Springfield, Mass., beat J. W. Nevin, Jersey City, 3 up.  
J. B. Brennan, Wollaston, beat E. H. S. Wright Sr., Clearwater, 4 and 2.  
W. L. Allen, Huntington Valley, beat E. S. Wilkinson, North Adams, Mass., 5 and 7.  
Third 16—H. W. Parker, Manchester, N. H., beat Lyman Beecher, Hillsboro, O., 1 up, 19 holes.  
Fourth 16—C. W. Rhodes, Camden Springs, Pa., beat C. Hathaway, Essex County, 1 up, twenty-first hole.  
G. H. May, Brookline, beat F. D. Watbury, Fox Hills, by default.  
W. H. Bowman, Audubon, beat C. A. Wheeler, Essex County, 1 up.

ST. LOUIS CLUB MAY  
LOSE PITCHER KOOB

ST. JOSEPH, Mich.—Ernest Koob, southpaw pitcher of the St. Louis American League Baseball Club, who has been passing the winter at his home in Coloma, Mich., near St. Joseph, has filed his application for entrance into the United States aviation service.

Koob was offered a contract by the St. Louis Browns for the coming season, but has not accepted it. He is classified in Class 1 under the Selective Draft Act.

JOHNSON PLACED IN CLASS 4  
COFFEYVILLE, Kan.—Walter Johnson, Washington American League pitcher, received notice Tuesday from his exemption board that he has been placed in Class 4.

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E. S. PLANK REFUSES  
TO SIGN CONTRACT

PHILADELPHIA, Pa.—E. S. Plank declared here today that he will not sign a contract to pitch for the New York Americans.

"I said last summer when I quit that I was through for all time," the veteran pitcher announced, "and I meant it. If my refusal to sign calls off the deal, I am sorry; but I cannot help it."

MAJOR LEAGUES  
TO SETTLE TAX

Report of Committee From Washington Expected to Decide Question of Collection Soon

It is expected that the National and American baseball leagues will definitely settle the manner in which the baseball war tax is to be collected next summer at their annual schedule meetings, which will take place in New York next month. The committee of baseball men who visited Washington Monday for a conference with the internal revenue commissioner has a clear understanding of the situation, and all that is now necessary is for the leagues to act on their proposition.

W. E. Hapgood, business manager of the Boston Nationals and a member of the committee that visited Washington, arrived back in Boston late Tuesday. Mr. Hapgood thinks the leagues will decide to charge war tax included, 30 cents for the 25-cent seats and 85 cents for what used to be the 75-cent seats in the grandstand. The new scale of prices, therefore, war tax included, would be 30 cents, 55 cents, 85 cents, \$1.10 and \$1.65.

This step if taken will be to eliminate 1-cent pieces as change at the ticket office. As a matter of fact, it would take about \$180 in 1-cent pieces to make change if the regular prices of 25 and 75 cents were adhered to and the 10 cent war tax collected on these prices where the attendance was ordinary. At games where the attendance was unusually large, it would be almost impossible to get enough cent pieces, \$10 or \$15 worth being about all the banks are willing to supply individual concerns with. In the case of the \$1.50, the \$1 and the 50-cent tickets, the 10 cent war tax can be collected without much inconvenience.

COUNTRY DAY TO  
HAVE TRACK TEAM

Coach Kenneth Tucker Declares That the Prospects for a Successful Season Are Promising

Track prospects for this season at Country Day School, Newton, are declared to be of a very promising nature, with nearly 50 men out for a place on the team. The squad is composed of many freshmen, in fact, more freshmen reported to Coach Kenneth Tucker, a former Dartmouth College runner, this year than has been the case for several years. However, the squad is not entirely composed of first-year men, as Joseph Lee, a veteran in the 1000-yard event, and C. C. Cabot, captain of the football team last year, and a very good shot-putter, have also been in attendance at the practice sessions.

All of the veteran athletes are reported as rounding into shape and are expected to give a creditable account of themselves in future competitions. Others out for places on the team are K. G. Mallory, R. T. Butterfield and J. T. Bradley, all of whom are probably place winners in the intermediate events.

Little interest is manifested in the field events at the school, but in the high jump, Country Day has a fine performer in R. H. Wheeler and another in H. G. Balch.

No definite schedule has been announced as yet, although a meet with Noble and Greenough is expected to be held on Feb. 9, and negotiations are under way for a meet with the Roxbury Latin School on Feb. 2. All other dates are pending, it was stated.

## KELLOGG REACHES FINALS

Dr. F. S. Kellogg will meet H. V. Greenough, as last year, in the final match in the members' Class A handicap squash racquet tournament at the Harvard Club. Dr. Kellogg defeated F. W. Buxton, 15-10, 15-8, 8-15, 15-7, in the semi-final Tuesday afternoon, playing even. The final will take place next week. Greenough won last year.

## WEEGHMAN IS REELECTED

CHICAGO, Ill.—C. H. Weeghman was reelected president of the Chicago National League Baseball Club at the annual meeting of the stockholders here Tuesday.

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PRINCETON TRACK  
ATHLETES BUSY

L. M. Butts, Manager of the Orange and Black Team, Is Busy Arranging Meets for the Coming Spring Season

PRINCETON, N. J.—Princeton University track and field athletes are expected to have considerable competitive work this winter and next spring following the decision of the Board of Athletic Control to allow intercollegiate athletics during the coming year, and plans are being made for a number of important track meets.

L. M. Butts, manager of the team, has announced that a meet is practically assured with the Columbia University track team for the first or second Saturday in May. Coach Keene Fitzpatrick of the Princeton team reports that a good group of candidates has reported for practice.

While the Princeton track team has been disorganizing for some time, Columbia has been steadily improving her team of last year. It is not yet certain whether the meet will be held here or at New York.

Manager Butts has been in correspondence with the track managers at New Haven, but it is hardly expected that Yale will put out a varsity track team this spring since only one of last year's team has returned to college. However, a meet is being arranged between the freshman track teams of the two universities. If this meet is held it will be in the Palmer Stadium here.

The Caledonian games will also be continued this year and will probably take place the last Saturday in May. The games are inter-class in both running and field events, and hold an important place in the track season of the university. Last year the games were won by the class of 1920, with a score of 63 points while the class of 1919 won second place with a total score of 23 points.

Although the Board of Athletic Control has sanctioned varsity athletic teams and wishes to foster athletics in the university, it was also proposed that the number of meets be kept at a minimum and that expenses be kept as low as possible. For this reason offers of track meets from several schools have been rejected, pending arrangements for other meets. However, it was announced that a team may possibly be sent to the University of Pennsylvania relay meet at Philadelphia.

Coach Keene Fitzpatrick has nothing to say relative to the success of the track practice so far, except that he has good material. Practice is being held daily at the University Field, and the men are getting their tryouts to find in which events they are best fitted to compete during the coming season.

MASON ELECTED TO  
SUCCEED SEEKAMP

ST. LOUIS, Mo.—Herman Seekamp, business manager and secretary of the St. Louis Nationals, was notified by the board of directors Tuesday that his tenure of office will expire April 1. H. W. Mason was elected treasurer and assistant business manager, with the understanding that he will succeed Seekamp.

## LAND OFFICERS REELECTED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Southern Bureau  
MEMPHIS, Tenn.—The Southern Alluvial Land Association in convention at Memphis recently reelected the following officers: J. W. McClure, president; A. C. Lane, Blytheville, Ark., first vice-president; John M. Pritchard, Memphis, treasurer. Charles H. Brough, Governor of Arkansas, was a speaker at the convention.

## FORMER EDITOR INTERNEED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Southern Bureau  
BIRMINGHAM, Ala.—Said to be a German reservist, Gustav Doppe, former editor of the Rockford (Ill.) Germania, which suspended publication in June, 1917, has been sent to Ft. Morgan, Alabama, for internment. He was arrested in Montgomery the latter part of November and has been held in the county jail there since.

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## INCREASING FISH PRICES ANALYZED

System of Auctioning Stocks Brought to Big South Boston Pier Gives Unlimited Scope to the Retail Dealers

As long as the public consents to pay high prices for fish, wholesale quotations will continue to increase through dealers at the South Boston fish pier, say the dealers. They are unable to explain just what determines how much the people will pay. Records show that prices have slowly increased until steak cod reached the latest high level of 28 cents a pound Jan. 12 at Boston compared to 12 cents Feb. 5, 1913, the record price up to that time. Federal regulation of prices is declared by many to be the only solution, yet fishermen answer that such regulation would discourage production, because of "lack of speculation."

Fishermen at Boston have become so used to receiving high prices, above previous years' earnings, that they no longer consider a small figure at the daily auctions of fish at the New England Fish Exchange, and simply say they will sell the fish to Gloucester firms for salting and splitting, if not paid high rates. The schooner Josephine da Costa stocked \$85,350 during 1917, each of the crew receiving \$2170, the high record of the year, compared to the Josiah and Phoebe stock of \$48,000, the high liner of 1912, when each of that crew received slightly more than \$1000.

Captains of fishing vessels, upon arriving at the pier go into the board rooms of the New England Fish Exchange and claim to sell their catch to the highest bidder on the floor. Whether these auctions represent the competition they appear to be questioned by the federal authorities in the charges in the bill in equity brought last summer for the purpose of breaking up an alleged combination in the fish market. The captains are credited with the sale of their catch, less an exchange charge of 1/4 of a cent a pound for ground fishing for handling. The consumer has no voice either in the bidding price or that charged by the dealer. One of the largest of the fish buyers admitted recently that bidding for the catch was based, practically on what the public would stand for.

Present fish prices, much like other commodities, seem to be affected by the sentiment of "everybody is getting higher prices, why not us?" feeling on the part of dealers, say those in close touch with the situation.

Fish, stored when plentiful and inexpensive, is sold nearly as high as fresh fish, when the latter is scarce. A few days ago fresh steak cod was selling at 15 cents per pound and cold storage cod for 12 and 13 cents. About 5,000,000 pounds of fish is now stored in the warehouse at the fish pier.

Wholesalers admit that a certain class of trade will pay almost any price for the freshest fish obtainable when it is scarce. Subsequently a "reasonable" price is asked above the cost of other fish, and the rate increases from time to time as the public becomes more "used" to paying higher rates.

## NORWEGIAN WRITER ON RUSSIAN CRISIS

LONDON, England.—In the following letter, written to The Daily Chronicle, Ella Anker, a Norwegian journalist and London correspondent of Dagbladet, Christiania, states some of the factors which she believes helped to bring about "the treachery of Russia."

"I see it said in the press," she writes, "that it is the present Government which is to blame for the disaster which has been roused in Russia and elsewhere of England and her war aims, besides the German agitation in Russia. We who have had to fight against the German agents in our country know better. We know that all the German agitation of lies and calumnies against England, that she started the war in conspiracy with Russia, was of small effect.

"During all this year Lloyd George has urged the English people to trust Russia and wait with forbearance her recovery from the chaos and crisis of the revolutionary fever. He sent Mr. Henderson and other Labor members to Russia as a token of sympathy and cooperation.

"As to the Stockholm conference, we understand well that this Russian-German intrigue intended to establish the link between the Lenin party and the extreme Labor Party, to break up the war for the freedom of nationalities, to change it into a civil war, a class war in the allied countries—to the advantage of Germany. Henderson and his colleagues were ignored by the Russian extremist revolutionaries. Why? Because he could not be used for their end. They wanted men who would denounce England for the guilt of the war and proclaim English war aims as unpatriotic to get the pretext for deserting the Allies and make peace with Germany.

"The root of the whole crisis is that a great number of Socialists in all countries think in terms of materialism. They are in their thought of thoughts citizens of Berlin. They are filled with the one idea of material economic aims to be gained by state organization, and they do not know of any other ideals at present. They do not care for nationality. No resistance to Germany has been the dogma of the Danish and Norwegian Socialists during the war, just as it is the dogma of the Leninists. The Swedish Socialists under the lead of Branding have not given up the desire of their country, and support openly England's fight for the freedom of nationalities. That is also why the Leninists attack him as an agent of England.

In this struggle against Lloyd George's Government the same press

have even tried to deprive England of the honor of having laid the basis of the future peace. It is British statesmen who first of all have elaborated the idea of a league of nations. Viscount Grey, with his concert of Europe, Asquith in his Dublin speech, Lloyd George at Glasgow. The British war aims are well known to all who wish to know. They have been constantly stated, while Germany has never stated her terms.

"As to the economic war after the war, the Liberals are rightly very anxious to prevent it; but do they know that the Germans are coolly, consistently organizing the economic war against you, while you are talking? They started the agitation for the middle Europe scheme years before the war, and have taken great steps to carry it out a year before the Paris Conference.

"In these days, when official Germany proclaims no indemnities, her agents in Scandinavia are making a great pressure on us to persuade us into the middle Europe scheme. They are kindly inviting Denmark to share the plunder of Russia, for Russia is now to be made a German colony; they promise Denmark that Copenhagen is to be the staple harbor for North Russian export, as Russia is to be completely shut off from the Baltic and reduced to an oriental land power. And they extend their plans over Finland, too. She is to join the Germanic economic union, as Germany needs her ironfields.

"It seems," the letter concludes, "as if the collapse of Russia has at last opened the eyes of Sweden to the danger of Germany, when she is now taking the full command of the Baltic. It has had some influence in establishing the Scandinavian Entente, which was formally concluded when King Gustav was in Christiania."

## CINEMATOGRAF AND CENSORSHIP

LONDON, England.—A deputation of the members of the Cinema Commission of Inquiry was recently received by the Home Secretary, Sir George Cave, to report upon the results of their investigations. The Home Secretary was accompanied by Viscount Sandhurst, the Lord Chamberlain, and Mr. Herbert Lewis, Parliamentary Secretary to the Board of Education.

The deputation was introduced by the Bishop of Birmingham, chairman of the commission, who said that they had come to the conclusion that on the whole, although there was a good deal that needed remedying, the cinema had come out much better than he himself expected. They believed that if the cinema trade were to be brought under one association, the less worthy exhibitors would be stamped out and there would be no market for undesirable films. With regard to censorship, the commission requested the Government to take over the appointment of the censor or censors, and recommended that the appointments should be made by the Prime Minister in consultation with the different departments concerned.

Further views on the subject were also given by Dr. Alfred Garvie, Dr. C. W. Kimmins, Chief Inspector of Education to the London County Council; Mr. A. E. Newbould, chairman of the Cinematograph Exhibitors Association, and Dr. Marie Stopes, representing the Incorporated Society of Authors.

In replying to the deputation, Sir George Cave said the figures of the attendance at these picture shows were alone sufficient indication of their popularity, and, to some extent, of their educational value. The physical and moral well-being of the audiences, the seating, ventilation, and lighting of the theaters were matters which called for the most careful and urgent attention. The most important part of the problem was the securing of a clean performance, and for this purpose, as in the case of the regular theaters, censorship of some kind was essential. It had been originally proposed that there should be a voluntary censorship, with a censor appointed by the Government, and assisted by an advisory committee on which the trade would be represented, and of which the cost should be defrayed by the trade. These proposals had been accepted by practically every local authority throughout the country, but in view of the uncompromising opposition which had grown up, he had been obliged to content himself with calling the attention of the local authorities to the matter, and recommending them mutually to agree among themselves on some form of regulation. The report of the committee, of which the deputation was representative, showed evidence of very great care, and he would assume toward it an attitude of watchful waiting. He promised to give any assistance he could in the process of prescribing the conditions recommended as to structure, seating, lighting, the position of the films, the hours of attendance, and other things of that kind, but there was need for further expert inquiry before they could be made directly enforceable by law, as must be the case sooner or later. He would bear in mind the valuable recommendation of a state censorship, assisted by an advisory committee, in connection with any future action that might be taken.

Mr. Herbert Lewis apologized for the unavoidable absence of Mr. Fisher, president of the Board of Education, and said that in the view of his department, though while undoubtedly the picture shows were useful for adults, it could not be said at the present time that they were equally so for the purposes of education in its broader sense. It was most desirable that in the case of children they should close not later than 9 p. m., in order to avoid the possibility of this preventing children from profiting from their education during the day. Although it would be impossible at a time like the present to institute picture shows on a large scale for educational purposes, it was open to local education authorities under their existing powers either to organize such exhibitions in particular schools, or to make arrangements for the attendance of the children at suitable cinemas.

The root of the whole crisis is that a great number of Socialists in all countries think in terms of materialism. They are in their thought of thoughts citizens of Berlin. They are filled with the one idea of material economic aims to be gained by state organization, and they do not know of any other ideals at present. They do not care for nationality. No resistance to Germany has been the dogma of the Danish and Norwegian Socialists during the war, just as it is the dogma of the Leninists. The Swedish Socialists under the lead of Branding have not given up the desire of their country, and support openly England's fight for the freedom of nationalities. That is also why the Leninists attack him as an agent of England.

## FILIPINO ADVANCE IN EDUCATION

Governor of Hawaii Pays Tribute to Inhabitants of Philippines and Tells of School Progress in the Islands

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

HONOLULU, Hawaii.—Sincere belief in the Filipino people was expressed by the Hon. Lucius E. Pinkham, Governor of Hawaii, in an address in the National Guard Armory during the Rizal Day celebration. No one in Hawaii, perhaps, knows the Philippines as well as does Governor Pinkham, he having been a resident of the islands for many years before he became the chief executive of Hawaii. Governor Pinkham said, in part:

"If education and training are the basis of successful human organization, society and effectual cohesion, the Filipino people are working toward this end. The Filipino people have been unjustly rated by the world at large, because their history and conditions are generally unknown and misunderstood, and there have been no common interests of moment in the 400 years since their discovery that closely attached them to other nations. Their beginnings in civilization are older than those of America, north of Mexico, for, by the year 1586, half of the inhabitants of the Philippines had been baptized into the Christian religion.

"When discovered, the Filipinos possessed 16 different alphabets, but had no means of permanent records, hence books were not known.

"Rapidly the friars learned the various Filipino dialects, changed their alphabets to the Roman form and began to spread religion and useful arts and agriculture and to print books. These although almost exclusively religious, began the civilization of the Philippines, and stimulated the desire for education which today is the most notable and encouraging characteristic of the Filipino races.

"The schools were becoming secularized when the insurrection of 1899-1902 spread American troops and civilians well over the Philippine provinces.

"The army established the American school system in the Philippines. History does not tell of any other army which waged war and taught school at the same time, a fact Filipinos and the world may well note.

"A year ago 900 American and over 9000 Filipino teachers were guiding these public schools. There has been a constant establishment and increase in the higher schools of the provinces, cities and towns. The University of the Philippines, established by combining several small colleges and government institutions, began in the year 1910 a marvelous growth. Its courses of instruction number 16, each carrying its own degree.

"The enthusiasm of the Filipinos for knowledge and learning is growing more intense. In forming plans for public areas, grounds and constructions, a far-sighted and liberal policy has been carried out throughout the Philippines.

"The Filipino of today is not only a competent, but a vital factor in the Hawaiian Islands. It may be that the Filipino has not yet had sufficient opportunity to acquaint himself with the language used mostly in these islands, but I feel sure that if he is given the opportunity, he will act, and act well."

## M. JEHAN SOUDAN AND THE TREES OF VERDUN

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

PARIS, France.—An interesting movement has been set on foot by M. Jehan Soudan of Pierrefitte, and it flourishes. In its inception it was intended mainly as a social celebration, the idea of M. Soudan being to plant in many places, all over the world, if possible, trees which would be called then and for all time "The trees of Verdun"—"arbres de Verdun"—thus perpetuating in France and elsewhere the glorious remembrance of the defense of Verdun, which had saved civilization. It was considered by the founder of this idea and the distinguished people who immediately supported him in it that the time, when the prospects of victory had been hindered as a consequence of the Bolshevik treason, was a good one for immortalizing from one end of the world to the other the name of the inviolate citadel which had stopped the German masses. The scheme of M. Soudan at once gained distinguished support. One of the first to recognize it was Mgr. Ginist, the Bishop of Verdun, and others were M. Mirman, prefect of the Meuse, the Mayor of Verdun, the Grand Rabbi of France, M. René Doumic of the Académie Française, the Minister of Agriculture, M. Jean Hennessy, deputy and president of the Renaissance Régionale of the country of France, and about a score of others.

The project, having been submitted to leading persons in the allied countries, has also met with a favorable reception among them. Mr. Lloyd George announced his intention of having a small avenue of French chestnuts planted for himself, and Mr. Bishop, secretary to the Royal Society of Agriculture, put forward the possibility of getting up a special fund for the purpose. The Bishop of London

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asked "What trees do you want? We will sell them to you!" From every county in England numerous letters have been received expressing approval and support of the proposal. It was determined that there should be planted in Paris during the Christmas season some "arbres de Verdun," on the site of the old Hôtel-Dieu and in front of Notre Dame, before the statue of Charlemagne who gave to his "douces France" the Rhine frontier as a barrier to the Germanic hordes. The French oak, the Norman apple tree, and the poplar of Latin liberties were to be planted everywhere in honor of Verdun. They were to be established in the public places in the gardens, in front of the schools, by the sides of the national roads, and on the devastated country where the heroes and brothers-in-arms, French, English and American gave their lives for the liberty of the world. In France these Verdun trees, it was thought, would be regarded everywhere as symbolical connecting links, as it were, between the sacred soil of the country and the beautiful sky above it, from which victory will soon win its way to the beloved land. The idea has been transmitted to the United States, Canada, and the South American Republics, and answers of approval are already being received.

A Verdun project of another kind has also come up for consideration. It is proposed that the "heroic city" should not be rebuilt, or to any considerable extent patched up, after the war, but should be left in its then existing state as a sign to future generations of the cruel blows that it received and the splendid way in which, for the sake of France and the world, it withstood them. The matter came forward at the last meeting of the committee of the Meuse, when M. Revault, deputy for Montmedy, explained to his colleagues a scheme that had been prepared for the rebuilding of Verdun, not on its present site, but on another by the side of the ruins of the city. By this means the ruins would be respected. M. Revault urged that the ruins of the mutilated city would make a fine lesson for their descendants, while at the same time there would be a considerable practical gain to the community if an entirely new town were planned and built according to the latest ideas of town construction, with the fullest regard to spaciousness, hygiene, and convenience. The scheme meets with much favor.

BRITISH OFFICER HONORED  
Special to The Christian Science Monitor  
LONDON, England.—The Secretary of the War Office announces that His Majesty the King has been pleased to confer the honor of a Knight Commander of the Most Honorable Order of the Bath on Temporary Lieutenant-General Jacob Louis Van Deventer, C. B., South African Defense Forces, Commanding-in-Chief in East Africa, in recognition of distinguished services in the field.

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## TROZKY'S CAREER IN NEW YORK CITY

Report Issued at Request of Department of Justice in Washington Tells Story of His Activities in the Metropolis

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern Bureau

NEW YORK, N. Y.—The story of Leon Trozky's activities during his stay in New York City in 1917 has just been told officially by Alfred R. Becker, Deputy Attorney-General of this State, in his report on the investigation instituted by Merton F. Lewis, Attorney-General, at the request of the Department of Justice in Washington. One of the significant findings is that Mr. Becker was unable to discover any indications that Trozky had received money from German sources while in this city.

The Becker report shows that the steamship tickets with which Trozky and his Russian friends returned to Europe in March, 1917, were arranged through a Russian steamship company and an insurance agent named Henry C. Zaro, who has an office in this city. The tickets were paid for in currency, and while Trozky acted as spokesman, most of his companions went with him to the company's office, and the agent's recollection is that each one paid for his own ticket, and that Trozky collected the money from them while in the office.

Mr. Becker was unable to verify from the Russian Consul that he advanced any funds to Trozky with which to return to Russia. The Consul said that when Trozky left he asked the Consul for funds, but at that time the Russian Government had not made provision for proper credits for Russian emigrants. While Trozky did not therefore get any funds from the Russian Government, a week after he left proper credits were arranged for in New York, so that thereafter, and up to the time of the report, Russians desiring to return to Russia could secure free passage at the consulate.

Trozky earned from \$280 to \$300 for 28 or 30 lectures at Socialist gatherings during the municipal campaign, and \$226 was collected for him at an entertainment the night before he sailed. He was also closely affiliated with Ludwig Lore, managing editor of the Volkszeitung, a German socialist publication for which Trozky wrote editorials at the rate of \$10 to \$15 each. Trozky was employed by the

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Novy Mir, a Russian Socialist paper, at a weekly salary of \$20.  
The Trozky party which sailed on the steamship Kristianafjord included, besides his wife and two children, 15 other Russians. For himself and party Trozky paid \$1394.50 for 16 second-class and one first-class tickets.

Trozky's record in Europe, previous to his arrival here, is covered briefly in the report. He came here from Spain, where he had been released after some months' incarceration in jail, following his expulsion from France. He had gone to France from Berlin at the outbreak of the war in Europe. In Berlin he published a Jewish socialist paper, and in Paris a Russian paper called Our Words, his expulsion from France being caused by the fact that this paper was causing discontent among the Russian troops transferred to the western front. Trozky had gone to Berlin from Switzerland, where he had lived a short time, coming there from Japan. In that country he had taken refuge upon his escape from exile in Siberia.

## TEST OF INDIANA PROHIBITION LAW

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western Bureau

EVANSVILLE, Ind.—A demurrer to the pleas in abatement of the defendants in the case of the F. W. Cook Brewing Company and others, filed several weeks ago to test the constitutionality of the state-wide prohibition law, scheduled to go into effect on April 2 next has been argued.

The pleas in abatement were filed by Edgar Schmidt, chief of police; William McHabe, sheriff of Vanderburg County, and Lane B. Osborn, prosecuting attorney, who are defendants. They set forth that the court has no right to enjoin the defendants from enforcing a law that has not already gone into effect. They also contended that the suit was prematurely brought.

Attorneys for the brewers said their clients had a right to bring their suits at this time, as their property interests are involved.

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## NATIONAL PARTY SUCCESS FORESEEN

Leaders Claim Will Elect 25 Congressmen and Three Senators—Convention Program of Genuine Public Ownership

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern Bureau

NEW YORK, N. Y.—Leaders of the new National Party, which will hold a national convention at Hotel Sherman, Chicago, on Wednesday morning, March 6, claim that they will enter the congressional campaign with full assurance of electing, at least, 25 congressmen and three senators.

At the convention each state will be entitled to as many delegates as the number of its congressmen, and to an equal number of alternates. The party leaders believe the time is ripe for a vigorous agitation for the election to Congress of men and women who will push the aims set forth in the party's platform, and particularly a program of "genuine public ownership on a democratic basis."

The leaders say the forces of privilege and plunder are alert and actively preparing to thwart each and every attempt by the American people to secure economic justice. "We must be equally alert and aggressive," add the leaders. "The fact that Congress has adopted the federal prohibition amendment and that the House has adopted the federal suffrage amendment, two important planks in the tentative party platform, makes the National Party even more necessary than before. We must have in Congress a body of men and women in full sympathy with these two great movements of democracy."

INDEBTEDNESS IN IOWA  
DES MOINES, Ia.—Indebtedness of Iowa's state institutions under the State Board of Control, according to The Des Moines Register, is given as \$101,000.

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## FASHIONS AND THE HOUSEHOLD

## Some Uses of the Japanese Stencil

In these days of strong oriental influence in interior decoration, it is surprising that the ornamental value of the paper stencils of Japan is not better understood. Many of these are very old, and show signs of much use, being thickly coated with ink or other color preparations, used in transferring the pattern to the desired material; but this heavy coating in no way interferes with the decorative worth of the stencil, and really tends to act as a preservative, both to the coarse paper in which the design is cut, and to the fine-meshed net which covers the back of the stencil and holds the design together. One of these old and rare ones, seen recently, was tacked, without a frame, on a dun-colored wall, with a sheet of Chinese vermilion paper, the exact size of the stencil, inserted between it and the grass-cloth of the wall. The design, which is covered with the blackest ink, is a lovely one: delicate branches of fine little Japanese maple leaves, bending down from one corner and up from another on one side, and on the other, spreading their delicate tracery out from the center of the side-border, in a repetition of the upward-leading lines in the remainder of the pattern. The background is an unusually simple one, consisting of a mass of very fine irregular lines, running vertically from the top to the bottom of the border that frames the whole design; the effect is rather like a silhouette of trees blowing in the rain, and, with its glowing paper "back drop," makes one think of a summer shower at sunset. This is one of the simplest uses to which these articles may be put; it is not generally known that they make the most delightful trays, when framed with a piece of plate glass on either side, in a wood designed to tone in well with the color of the stencil, and handles of either wood or metal, as may be desired. Before being framed in this way, the stencil should be thoroughly dampened and pressed perfectly smooth under heavy books, between sheets of blotting paper, or with a moderately hot flatiron. The trays should have narrow strips of green felt on the under side of the frames, but that is understood nowadays by the up-to-date frame maker, who is called upon to turn anything from old color-prints to strips of cretane into the modern ornamental tray.

Most of the Japanese stencils that are to be had just now are oblong in shape, and are almost without exception bordered in that most effective manner, which our modern artist-photographers are learning to use, indeed have universally adopted: narrow at the sides, and always wider at the bottom than at the top, although that width need never be the same twice over, and is designed entirely with a view to what best sets off the picture. The new and unused stencils generally come in a terra-cotta or mahogany color, and may be had in an endless variety of interesting and lovely designs; one which was used for a window transparency, with a sheet of saffron tissue paper behind it, was a dainty design of wheat-stems interwoven in an exquisite lacy pattern, dotted all over with the slender, sheath-like kernels that almost seem to nod, they are so cleverly cut, and the whole delicate tracery is only held in place by the scarcely visible fibrous net which keeps the design one with its firm border. Sometimes one sees these stencils cup up into different shapes to fit around a lamp-shade, but it does not seem advisable to change their original forms, for they invariably lose charm and beauty in the transformation; and we may be sure that the artist who planned them knew what he was about, both in line and composition. A better way to use them with lamps is to take some of the smaller ones of, say, five by eight inches or less, and frame

them lightly in passe partout, with or without a color back of them, and then hang them from the side of a metal or glass lamp-shade, or even a heavy silk one, to serve as an extra shade for the eyes.

Probably the most effective use of all for these works of Oriental art is in the fire-screen, and here, as in the trays, the best results are obtained by framing them without colored paper, simply flattened smoothly between two pieces of plate glass, which are set up on a standard a foot or more from the floor, in any design desired. For this purpose, the stencil should be no smaller than 16 by 24 inches, and of a fairly transparent design, without too much solid pattern, so that the freelight may be enjoyed through the tracery. The heavier designs, as, for instance, those with one huge flower and leaf in one corner, an equally huge butterfly or bird in the opposite one, and very few lines or spots of light showing through, have been found to appear to best advantage on a dull-toned wall, with a vivid bit of color back of them. It is interesting to consider that all of the uses, just mentioned, for these paper stencils of various styles, are entirely apart from the purpose for which they were designed, that of decorating textiles with the desired patterns.

## A Forecast of Spring Styles

Conservation of cloth is to be a feature of spring styles; not an unnecessary yard is to be used, according to the report of a recent convention of American manufacturers of women's clothes. Apparently skirts are not to be lengthened, as some have prophesied, but are to remain of a comfortable shortness; likewise, they are not to burden their wearers with voluminous folds and draperies, but are to be as plain and narrow as is conducive to ease and good looks. Yet, with all this, they are to have plenty of style about them, to be as smart and trim as one could ask, the designers are promising. Moreover, these designers are planning to encourage home talent in every way possible.

As to the colors that, with the flowers, will bloom in the spring of 1918, green in various shades, jade, emerald, reseda are to be prominent, so are coral pink and blue, both the ever popular navy, peacock shades and the blue now known as "pollu." Khaki color, too, will retain its present favorable position.

Black satin has come to make a long stay, apparently. Just as it is exceedingly popular this winter, so it bids fair to continue in favor during the spring, both for gowns, for two-piece suits and for separate coats as well.

The sport suit, too, has apparently come to stay, and, no matter how severely plain and economical it may be in cut, it will retain its smartness by means of its good lines and its vivid coloring, coral and emerald green and brilliant blue being favorites, as well as the favorite khaki, with touches of red, white, and blue for adornment.

## Bread Pudding

One quart of milk, 1 cup of bread-crumbs; boil these together, then cook them till lukewarm. 4 eggs, 1 cup of sugar; add the beaten yolks, then the beaten whites, and the sugar. Add 1 teaspoon of vanilla and a pinch of salt. Bake 20 minutes or more, till nicely browned. Serve with cream or with the following sauce, which recipe may be halved: Beat one egg and then add 1 cup of powdered sugar. Beat it in thoroughly with the egg. One cup of cream, whipped and added just before serving, 1 teaspoon of vanilla.

## Clothes For the Little Girl

More than one mother of daughters, not yet in their teens, has felt that the world is full of Flora McFlimsies, for it frequently happens that the burden of the young girl's song is: "Oh, but Mother—I've nothing to wear!" Yet careful selection and a day's shopping will provide for the entire season, if ready-made frocks are purchased. The mother who makes her daughter's clothing at home will have to devote more time to the task, although the new winter dresses are so simple in design that their making need not take a great deal of time.

The middy blouse has so long been an accepted style for the small girl's school frock that it has found its way into the "dressed-up" designs as well. Only in the transition the middy blouse loses its sleeves and becomes a sort of tunic, which may be joined at the hem or may have the back and front pieces joined only at the shoulders, a belt holding it in place and fastening the back and front together.

Another good style is the Eton jacket design, which may be developed in several ways. Doubtless it will be seen in the spring suits as a wholly separate jacket, worn over light blouses, but for winter wear the blouse is not separate and is usually made of the same material as the dress. A pretty Eton dress is of brown velvet, with blouse of dark brown silk, with white frills at neck and wrist. The skirt is gathered into a wide belt, and is gathered in front and back, but has plain side panels. The only trimming is a touch of bead embroidery, edging the jacket and the wide pockets on the side panels, the embroidery being in such interesting colors as cinnamon pink, Nile green and peacock blue.

The tunic dresses are much more fashionable for this type of frock than that done in beads. A charming little silk dress was of dark brown silk and plaid silk combined. The underdress, if it may be called that, was of the

plaid silk, in which brown and dark red were combined. The tunic was of the plain silk, embroidered in conventional design in red, dull blue and golden yellow.

Plaids are fashionable for the little girl, especially for concerts, parties or dancing school wear. For such occasions, dresses of dark colored velvet are also approved. On plain silk dresses much embroidery is used, the simpler ones showing only chain-stitching, in the same color as the dress, by way of trimming.

The "best" hat is gay with ribbon or yarn flowers this season, little other trimming being used. An unusually pretty hat for a small girl was of dark blue velvet, around the edge of whose brim a piece of lighter blue ribbon had been placed. This ribbon was folded so that the under edge was tucked to the brim; the top edge stood straight up, save where it was caught down to the upper edge of the brim with ribbon flowers, which shaded from dark blue to the lighter shades.

The yarn flowers are more vivid in hue than are those of ribbon, and nothing prettier can be found as trimming for the school hat. These yarn flowers may be used sparingly for trimming for the school dress of dark serge, one such dress having yarn flowers embroidered at intervals around the yoke, and having a girdle formed of many strands of the same yarns twisted together.

The small girl's coat is an interesting affair this winter, since its design may closely resemble that of many a grown-up. One pretty coat is of black velvet, with a deep shawl collar and wide cuffs of fur cloth. A loose belt holds the fullness in around the waist, and on either side are hip draperies which conceal capacious pockets. Another coat had a fitted waist and a full skirt, the belt being a narrow one which fitted in closely around the waist.



Drawn for The Christian Science Monitor

## A Tea Frock

PARIS, France—Many women welcome the short tea frock, as an alternative to the orthodox trailing tea gown, and the sketch above shows it in one of its newest developments. The under dress is of parchment-colored soft satin, with a deep hem of vieux rose, which is attached to the dress with fagot stitching. Over this comes a coat of lavender-blue crepe georgette, with picot-edged frills fastening at one side with a tiny rose. At the waist is a string case, through which is run a sash of vieux rose crepe, which ties in front with knotted ends. The little short sleeves and crossover bodice are characteristic features of the dress.

A woman, interested in social service work in New York, once asked the young girl at the telephone desk in the hall, what she thought the expression "community service" meant. The girl thought a moment, then replied: "It is when one woman cooks for the whole block."

That idea of one woman in the block cooking for all the rest, is growing in various cities, though not in quite so concrete or limited a form as that in which it was expressed. For a long time, many a busy housekeeper has wished that there was some place in her neighborhood where she could buy cooked food occasionally, plain, wholesome food, vegetables, stews, soups and such things, rather than the elaborate salads and the sausages that the delicatessen stores afforded. These latter shops, to be sure, sell cold cooked meats and some other food stuffs also, but their prices are usually found to be higher than the average housewife feels inclined to pay. Moreover, their cooking generally lacks a home flavor.

Housekeeping, in these days, is quite a different thing from what it was in our grandmothers'—often even in our mothers'—time. In this Twentieth Century, many a professional or business woman, not living with her parents, deserts the boarding house for a home of her own, no matter how tiny it is; and the first and foremost requirement on her list, as she goes house or apartment hunting, is a kitchen, or at least, a kitchenette. She does not want to eat all her meals in a restaurant or boarding house; that is one large reason why she has turned her back on the latter institution of ages. Women, in general, like housekeeping, or, at least, some phases of it. It may be that they are not interested in doing much of the actual work of it, but, at least, they like to be able to surround themselves with furniture and pictures and decorations of their own choice. And then, too, there is the question of the home-cooked food.

There are many homes, of course, in which there is assistance enough to attend to all the necessary cooking, without a thought of outside help. There are many others in which the mother, whose children are grown or are in school several hours each day and so do not require her constant presence, has various outside interests, civic work and such, it may be, to take her out of the home during those hours in which she is not needed there. Then there are the smaller, newer homes in which both young people, in this age in which the economic independence of women is being achieved, are busy at outside work during the day. Then,

too, there are the single professional and business women, already mentioned, who also enjoy homes of their own. Many of these, for various reasons, often long to be able to buy cooked food at moderate prices, which they may eat in their own homes.

Such a demand seems to be constantly growing in the large cities of the country. And, likewise, as the demand is being recognized, so is the supply appearing. To one who has sojourned in European countries for any length of time, the matter seems a simple one. Take Paris, for example. Two young women students, who spent some time there, tell of interesting experiences at keeping house in that delightful and friendly city. Instead of settling down in a pension for the entire length of their stay, as did many of their American friends, they tried that life for a short time and then moved into rooms where they could do their own housekeeping, whenever they so elected. They had discovered that, scattered all over the city, at frequent intervals, and particularly in what is commonly known as the student quarter, were small shops where they could buy freshly cooked vegetables, hot at a certain hour, for very modest sums. And, even if it were not convenient to purchase them when they were hot, they could be bought cold and then easily heated again over the little gas stove that they had invested in. There were boiled potatoes, string beans, lentils, spinach chopped in cream sauce—a most delectable dish, beets, carrots, peas—almost any sort of vegetable that one could ask, and to be bought at two or three soucs for a single service. Later on, in their travels in other countries, they found similar shops, notably in Italy. In Rome, they discovered one particularly fascinating place where, at the dinner hour, they could go, carrying a big salad bowl, borrowed from the landlady from whom they rented their room; and get it filled with freshly cooked spaghetti, steaming hot and, as they remember it, better than they have ever been able to find anywhere else.

In New York City, the local branch of the Woman's National Farm and Garden Association, discerning a need for something of this sort here, has added to the stall which it is managing in one of the large markets, a department of home-cooked food. It is a modest one to begin with, but its promoters foresee a vigorous growth for it. One day they have soup, a good "filling"—as the children say—soup made of meat and vegetables. If ten women in the neighborhood were planning to have such a soup some night for dinner, it would mean ten times as great an expenditure of time, energy and fuel, and a much larger

## A Screen for the Nursery

When one room suffices for nursery and playroom for the children of the family, then the furnishings should be chosen with due regard to that fact. Often it may be so arranged that the beds and such appurtenances may be tucked off in one part of the room and the remainder be given up to things that, as a rule, interest the youngsters more. Of course there will be low chairs and tables at which little people may sit with comfort and, with little trouble, these may be so decorated as to be entertaining as well as useful. Plain, solid wooden furniture may be enameled white, adorned with gayly colored birds and flowers or quaint little Kate Greenaway designs, and then varnished over. Such furniture may be kept clean quite easily, also, as it may be washed.

One mother, remembering keenly the joys of her own childhood, designed a fascinating screen for her children's room. They needed one and she thought that they might as well get enjoyment as well as use from its presence. Accordingly she had a frame made of wood and covered with dark red denim. With a pot of white paint and a brush, she divided this off into bricks and also painted a realistic-looking door and windows on the panels. When the children wanted to play house, there was a delightful setting all ready for them. A green rug, such as photographers use to simulate grass, was another treasure. Sometimes the youngsters pulled this up in front of the screen, arranged their little table and chairs upon it and had a party out on the lawn, in front of their house, with all the dolls as guests.

This same mother, once when the house was being redecorated, had the paper all scraped off the nursery walls and then had them painted a soft misty gray, and yet not a real gray, but an atmospheric tone, difficult to describe. Then she decorated it herself, painting here a bit of a garden with beds of gay flowers and cunning little winding paths; over there, a little farther, a pool with a few water-lilies in bloom and a frog and a turtle gazing out from shore and lily pad; in another place, some gay tropical birds, and again more flowers with butterflies and bees. There were trees, too; in fact, quite a small forest in one corner.

It sounds elaborate and probably would be to the mother who had no painting ability, but this mother had been a landscape painter in her earlier years, and in spite of other duties, had never really given it up. She did the room sketchily, as she said, and a little at a time. The children loved it, of course, and so did all their little friends, who all considered such a room a most ideal place for indoor amusements.

The owner of the farm subsided into thoughtful silence. "You haven't any chickens, I notice," remarked the relative, as they passed a disused chicken house of rather large proportions, rising high above the ground, so that it looked like a Chinese hut on the bank of a river. "No—they are too much trouble. The family who owned the place before I came made a business of chickens," explained the other. "That is why the house is unusually large." The light of inspiration flashed into her eyes.

"You have given me an idea," she declared. "I am going to use that chicken house for my male humans, when they come in overflow numbers." The plan was immediately put into execution. The chicken house, renovated, papered, its tiny windows made larger, its floor solid, was soon clean and livable. A rag rug made it cozier. The steps leading up to it were made firm. When completed, there was room for four cots and baggage sufficient.

Another effort along the same line is the work of sending whole meals to individual homes, by automobile service from central kitchens, which is the object of the American Cooked Food Service, recently formed by a number of New York men and women. The originators of this plan feel that so many women in the city are giving so much of their time to work, for which they are needed outside the home, that such a service will be of great help and value.

The school luncheons scheme, by means of which thousands of children in this city and others are provided with a nourishing meal for a few pennies, five noons a week, is not only helpful in looking after the mid-day feeding of the youngsters, but, also, suggests a scheme for helping to lighten the work of the mothers in the home. One Massachusetts city, with schools well equipped for this important service, finds it quite feasible to make more soup than the children themselves require and to allow their parents and others to buy it. The cost is moderate, being but a penny or two more than is charged the children and that is paid to them for delivering it, so that they may, if they choose, earn enough to pay for their own soup by delivering some to others on their way home from school.

Food shops, as they are called, with various articles of simple, every day food, well cooked and served at moderate prices, are to be found now in various sections of Boston also, and in other cities, and it is believed that they are proving to be of real value to the neighborhoods. The maidless family, particularly, is glad of an opportunity to get the ordinary foods of the daily, average table, well cooked and moderately priced, and finds that it means a great saving of time for the many other activities of the day and also the home life, that is to the great majority of people, much more desirable than an existence which includes much eating at restaurants and boardinghouses. Surely there is a place for community cooking, at least in some parts of the large cities.

## Some Fillings For Pies

Here are some "tried and true" recipes for fillings for pies, to be inclosed between two crusts, or else to be spread over but one and covered in turn with a fluffy meringue, according to the choice of the cook.

**Lemon Pie**—Mix together in a saucepan 1 cup of cold water,  $\frac{1}{4}$  cup of granulated sugar, the grated rind and juice of 1 lemon and bring to a boil. Then stir in 1 tablespoon of cornstarch, wet with a little cold water, and add the beaten yolk of an egg. Have ready a pie tin, lined with a crust already baked, and pour the lemon mixture into it. Beat the white of the egg until stiff, sweeten with a little sugar and spread the meringue over the pie. Set it in the oven a few minutes to brown. Another filling is made the same way, except that 3 eggs are used, instead of one, which means, of course, a richer filling.

**Chocolate Pie**—Grate 1 square of chocolate into a saucepan, add to it 6 tablespoons of sugar and 3 cups of hot water. Cook a few minutes, then add 2 large tablespoons of cornstarch, moistened in a little water, and the well-beaten yolks of two eggs. Stir well and cook all together until thick. Let it cool a little, then flavor with extract of vanilla and pour into a tin lined with baked crust. Beat the whites of the eggs until stiff, stir in a little powdered sugar to sweeten and a few drops of vanilla to flavor. Heap the meringue on the pie and brown slightly in the oven.

**Another Chocolate Pie**—Dissolve  $\frac{1}{4}$  cup of sugar in a little hot water and add 4 tablespoons of grated chocolate. Mix these well in a saucepan and add

1 teaspoon of butter, 2 cups of sweet milk, the well-beaten yolks of 3 eggs and enough cornstarch to thicken—probably about 2 tablespoons—mixed to a smooth paste with a little water. Pour this into a baked crust also, cover with a meringue made of the whites of the eggs and brown as usual.

**Mock Cherry Pie**—Mix together  $\frac{1}{4}$  cup of raisins, seeded and cut in two, 1 cup of cranberries also cut in halves, 1 heaping tablespoon pastry flour,  $\frac{1}{4}$  teaspoon of salt and 1 cup of sugar—these latter all sifted or mixed together—1 heaping tablespoon butter and about 1 teaspoon of vanilla. Mix these ingredients together thoroughly, add 1 cup boiling water and mix again well. This pie is usually baked in two crusts.

**Raisin Pie**—Seed and chop one cup of raisins, add one cup of water and about  $\frac{1}{4}$  cup of sugar, or less—that depends on one's own taste—and boil together for a few minutes. Grate the yellow rind and squeeze the juice from 1 lemon and add to the first mixture; let that cool and then stir in 1 egg beaten well. This is very good baked in two crusts.

**Old-Fashioned Pumpkin Pie**—To 1 cup of well-cooked and strained pumpkin (canned pumpkin may be used, if desired) add 2 eggs, whites and yolks beaten separately, and mix well. Then add to this mixture 3 tablespoons of molasses, 3 tablespoons of sugar,  $\frac{1}{4}$  teaspoon of cinnamon,  $\frac{1}{4}$  teaspoon of ginger,  $\frac{1}{4}$  teaspoon of nutmeg and  $\frac{1}{4}$  teaspoon of salt. Mix well and stir in 1 cup of milk, also 1 tablespoon of melted butter or margarine. Bake in one crust.

## A Guest House

A young professional woman bought a small farm near New York. It was one of the attractive, cozy places where all her friends delighted to come for week-ends and holidays. She was a popular and hospitable woman, the farm house was not large, and how to dispose of guests satisfactorily and comfortably was a problem.

"I might buy a tent, put it up down by the woods and make the men camp out when they come," she said to a member of the family, as they strolled over the premises. "I have invited two husbands and wives to come for next week, and want to ask two or three other people; but how am I to make them comfortable, sleeping on cots in the living room, or on the veranda, and all wanting the bath room at once?"

The owner of the farm subsided into thoughtful silence. "You haven't any chickens, I notice," remarked the relative, as they passed a disused chicken house of rather large proportions, rising high above the ground, so that it looked like a Chinese hut on the bank of a river.

"No—they are too much trouble. The family who owned the place before I came made a business of chickens," explained the other. "That is why the house is unusually large." The light of inspiration flashed into her eyes. "You have given me an idea," she declared. "I am going to use that chicken house for my male humans, when they come in overflow numbers." The plan was immediately put into execution. The chicken house, renovated, papered, its tiny windows made larger, its floor solid, was soon clean and livable. A rag rug made it cozier. The steps leading up to it were made firm. When completed, there was room for four cots and baggage sufficient.

ficient for any week-end or holiday visit. Not even hangers for coats and trousers had been omitted from the walls. Here and there, sconces for candles were placed.

The triumph of ingenuity was the manipulation of the space underneath. There the ground was cemented, and walled in to join the upper part. Stairs led down from above, a shower bath and lavatory were put in.

It was a warm day when the first male guests were shown to their quarters.

"Wait until another summer and I will have vines and flowers hiding all the rough places," said the pleased hostess, her problem for overflow guests solved, as they all joined in praise of the converted chicken house.

"The shower bath is the only thing I need to hear about," exclaimed one of the party, as he hastily deposited his baggage and started below.

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15x24 in., \$4.50, 5.00, 5.50, 6.00, 6.50, 7.50, 9.00, 10.50, 12.00.	24x40 in., \$8.00, 9.00, 10.50, 12.00, 13.50, 15.00, 16.50, 18.00, 20.00.
18x34 in., \$6.00, 7.50, 9.00, 10.50, 12.00, 12.50, 14.00.	27x42 in., \$16.50, 18.00, 20.00, 22.50, 24.00, 27.50, 30.00 up to 42.00.
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## ENTENTE NUCLEUS OF PEACE LEAGUE

Professor Clark of Columbia, in  
Discussing Sir Edward Car-  
son's Views, Points Out Dan-  
ger of Faith in Paper Treaties

Special to The Christian Science Monitor  
from its Eastern Bureau

NEW YORK, N. Y.—The interview  
cabled to The Christian Science Mon-  
itor on Jan. 12 by its European Bureau,  
in which Sir Edward Carson explained  
at length the difficulties which, he  
believes, stand in the way of the  
league of nations plan, aroused con-  
siderable interest in this city in  
those circles which are working for  
the future preservation of the peace  
of the world by means of such an  
organization of its peoples.

John Bates Clark of Columbia Uni-  
versity, professor, and identified also  
with the Carnegie Endowment for In-  
ternational Peace and the League to  
Enforce Peace, gave to a representa-  
tive of this bureau an interview in  
which he emphasized the fact that Sir  
Edward Carson's objections were di-  
rected toward a league in which the  
Central Powers would be included.  
Professor Clark expressed the opinion  
that, within the next two generations,  
at least, provision for the avoidance  
of war by enforced arbitration among  
nations joined together in a union in-  
cluding both the present democratic  
and the present autocratic nations  
would be futile.

Professor Clark's solution of the  
problem of world peace after this war,  
provided for a league of nations  
formed with the present Entente Al-  
liance as a nucleus. The Central  
Powers, he thinks, might very well  
come into this league, but not until  
the governments of these powers had  
become democratic.

"Sir Edward Carson," said Professor  
Clark, "does not have much faith  
in treaties when anybody is disposed  
to break them. He cites several pre-  
cedents in the way of international  
unions, such as The Hague Conven-  
tions, the Pact of London, and the  
Entente, which formerly included  
Russia. And he says it is plain that  
for a league of nations to say it will  
abolish and forbid war, and make  
treaties to that effect, is simply not-  
thing without other and far-reaching  
changes without which the nations  
could not rely on the league to be able  
to carry out its promises. And Sir  
Edward speaks of the possibility of a  
member of the league still being  
possessed by the idea of predominance  
or aggression, or by anything but an  
earnest desire to get rid of war and  
of armaments."

"Now one may admit Sir Edward's  
objections as indicating difficulties  
in the way of creating and maintaining  
a federation of nations. But I still  
think that the trend of events is in  
the direction of such a federation, and  
that voluntary effort may expedite the  
progress of this movement."

"Historically, the world has always  
tended toward union, and has made  
wonderful progress in that direction.  
The small political units have been  
merging with the large from time  
immemorial. The breaking down of  
Russia is a retrograde step, but the  
consequence of it will very soon be  
extremely illuminating, as showing  
the forces that make for union."

"The most ardent pacifist will be  
forced to admit that war and the fear  
of war has united the smallest divi-  
sions into states, the small states into  
larger ones, and the larger into federa-  
tions. If we go back to the initial  
step in the whole process we shall  
find that private violence and the fear  
of violence have united families into  
local communities."

"The two distinct ways in which  
this has come about are direct con-  
quest of weaker states by the stronger,  
and the union of the weaker to pre-  
vent such conquest. One primitive  
form of union, the feudal, has the  
qualities of both types of union. The  
ruler of a knight's domain might sur-  
render his sovereignty and his prop-  
erty to a overlord who would de-  
fend it from a more rapacious over-  
lord. There is more than a trace of  
feudalism in the present relation of  
Germany to Turkey, Bulgaria, and  
even Austria-Hungary. The German  
colonies were in a position resem-  
bling states under feudal control, but  
in their cases the initiative was taken  
by the ruling country and not by those  
ruled."

"We may fairly state that conquest,  
defensive union, or some combination  
of the two, have brought about prac-  
tically all the consolidations of history.  
And the choice that is offered to the  
world at present is a union under  
Germany, brought about by conquest;  
a union under the auspices of the  
Entente, brought about by a victory  
over the rapacious enemy; or a volun-  
tary union of all the belligerents in  
the present war."

"It is to a union of this last type  
that Sir Edward Carson's objections  
apply. The most obvious of them is  
that if the plan of union embraces a  
provision for enforcing arbitration in  
lieu of war whenever quarrels arise, it  
would be impossible practically to  
apply it in case of a quarrel between  
nations on opposite sides in the present  
contest."

"If Germany and England should  
quarrel, for instance, and Germany  
should refuse to accept arbitration,  
could England call on Austria as well  
as France and Italy to help her in  
bringing Germany to terms?"

"Now the lines drawn by the present  
war may not be utterly indelible.  
History may in the end partly oblit-  
erate them, but they are nearly enough  
indelible to last for a generation or  
two. Within this period provisions for  
the enforcement of arbitration in a  
union including leagues representing  
both the Entente and the Central  
Powers would be futile."

"It is well to emphasize that Sir

Edward's objections apply to a league  
in which the Central Powers and the  
Entente would unite, depending on a  
treaty which the Entente could not  
trust. There would be great difficul-  
ties in the way of enforcing such a  
treaty, even though the parties in a  
quarrel were on the same side of the  
present line of division. For instance,  
if by any great misfortune England  
and France quarreled, would England  
be foolish enough to invoke Germany's  
power to help her crush France? Not  
unless she wished herself to be crushed  
afterward. A league including the  
Entente and the Central Powers would  
have nothing but treaties to hold it  
together. The interests of the Entente  
and the Central Powers are antagonis-  
tic. I could give more quotations  
than this interview would have room  
for, even if it contained nothing else,  
which show that the entire spirit of  
Germany and her actual conduct have  
been hostile to the observance of  
treaties when national interests are  
against it. Unhappily, Germany is not  
the only country of which that is so.  
But she is the one that has been con-  
spicuously and disastrously announced  
and acted on the scrap-of-paper theory  
of treaties. As a bond of union be-  
tween the Entente and the Central  
Powers, treaties would be fatally weak,  
and a promise to enforce treaties of  
arbitration would be among the weak-  
est of possible treaties.

"On the other hand, a league of  
which the Entente shall be a nucleus  
would, in two different senses, be  
democratic. Each state would be self-  
governing in itself, and the union of  
these states would be actuated  
through and through by democratic  
ideals. They would constitute a com-  
monwealth of nations, and no one of  
them would be likely to undertake  
wars of conquest. All of them would  
respect the balance of power within  
their own circle, and if they win the  
present war they will have power  
enough to preserve the peace of the  
world and every inclination to do so."

"If the Entente is in control of the  
situation, after the war, while the  
Central Powers are still menacing,  
there would be a dual control of  
Europe, in which many persons see  
nothing but the certainty of future  
war. They think that each of these  
leagues would do its best to grow in  
military power, till in the end a war  
to a finish would be fought."

"That result is conceivable, if the  
power of the two leagues were equal  
at the outset, and if the German power  
were outgrowing the rival one. So  
long as they are equal there would be  
small fear of warfare. Neither  
would provoke a war of mutual ex-  
termination. It is well to remember  
that Germany would not have brought  
on the present war if she had antici-  
pated any opposition comparable to  
that which she has encountered. In  
the fateful week preceding actual hos-  
tilities some of her high authorities  
announced that Italy would fight on  
her side, and that England would be  
neutral. For a month after the out-  
break of fighting, she believed that  
her armies were on a quick prome-  
nade to Paris, and that by offering  
easy terms to France, if she would  
surrender at once, and threatening  
very hard terms if she fought any  
longer, she would detach France from  
the combination against her, and have  
an overwhelming force to use against  
her other enemies. An inkling that  
the war would last four years and that  
the ultimate outcome was, from her  
point of view, a doubtful one, would  
have kept her out of the conflict."

"With the two leagues equal in  
power or with the Entente predom-  
inant, the peace of the world would be  
secure. Moreover, disarming is a  
much easier process where there are  
only two antagonists to be considered  
than it is where there are a large  
number; and where, of the two, only  
one is aggressively disposed, and that  
one is the weaker, disarming is still  
easier."

"In his address discussing war aims  
President Wilson made it clear again  
that he is in favor of a league of na-  
tions, but he implies that the democra-  
tized German people should be ad-  
mitted to such a league. My opinion  
is that, in the very long run, after  
Germany has become democratic, and  
after the world-conquering ambition  
has died out of the thoughts of her  
rulers and people, it will doubtless be  
best that she should become a member  
of the league, and that the centuries  
that will follow may even transmute  
this union into a world federation.  
These 'delectable mountains' of the  
future are, I fear, rather distant."

## ADMINISTRATOR FOR HOUSING IS URGED

Solution of Problem in War Mu-  
nitions Manufacturing Com-  
munities Seen in Government  
Supervision of Question

Appointment of a national housing  
administrator to provide adequate  
housing facilities for the many em-  
ployees concentrated at communities,  
where manufacturing war matériel  
has become the chief industry since  
the beginning of the war, in the op-  
inion of Lawrence Veiller of New York  
City, secretary of the National Housing  
Commission, would solve the poor  
housing conditions at such places to  
the advantage of all concerned.

Mr. Veiller, who is now in Boston  
helping in the formulation of a new  
housing law for that city, addressed  
representatives of 16 organizations in-  
terested in the proposed legislation at  
the Boston Chamber of Commerce on  
Tuesday. In the evening, at the home  
of Mrs. Frederick T. Lord of the Bos-  
ton Municipal League, he discussed  
the housing problems as it confronts  
Boston and communities devoted  
chiefly to making munitions.

Mr. Veiller would have Congress  
clothe a National Housing Adminis-  
trator with ample power to provide  
necessary housing facilities, even to  
the extent of commandeering homes,  
if necessary, to meet the demand.  
The housing administrator, in his  
opinion, should have complete charge  
of meeting the needs of the various  
branches of the Government providing  
war supplies, and be responsible to  
the President only.

He should be given liberal appro-  
priations to construct for the Govern-  
ment and to contract with firms formed  
for the purpose of building workmen's  
homes. Incidentally, he said, he would  
so arrange the program that workmen  
could buy the homes from the Govern-  
ment. As these homes would be of a  
permanent nature, it would be a pro-  
tection to the Government to have the  
homes taken off its hands and also to  
the advantage of the employees.

As for the conditions in Boston, Mr.  
Veiller said that the housing laws  
there were at least 50 years behind  
the times. He referred to the bill  
drawn by the Woman's Municipal  
League as a working basis for some  
measure to meet conditions. With the  
representatives of the various inter-  
ests that would be affected by such a  
law, he discussed the features of the  
bill.

"Boston needs up-to-date housing  
laws and machinery to frame these  
laws," he said. "I would establish a  
new city department to cooperate with  
the Board of Health and Building  
Department in the interest of better-  
ing housing conditions. The proposed  
law does not ask Boston to embark on  
some new radical experiment, but does  
require that all dark rooms shall be  
eliminated."

Mr. Veiller said that such a law  
would not bankrupt landlords and  
builders, but would modernize their  
property so as to attract more tenants.  
As building is practically at a stand-  
still, because of the war, he thought  
this an appropriate time to effect such  
legislation.

## PORTO RICO RICE EATING DECREASES

By special correspondent of The Christian  
Science Monitor

SAN JUAN, P. R.—Porto Rico is  
eating 25 per cent less rice than usual,  
according to estimates submitted to  
the food commission by agricultural  
agents in various parts of the island.  
Corn and root crops are taking the  
place of rice, and it is estimated that  
the saving to the people by keeping  
their money in the island will be as  
much as \$250,000 per month, if the  
decrease prove to be permanent.

## COOPERATIVE EGG SELLING PROPOSED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

DURHAM, N. H.—At the coming  
meeting of the New Hampshire Poultry  
'Growers' Association, which is to be  
held in Manchester at the City Hall,  
Wednesday, Jan. 30, Prof. A. W.  
Richardson of the poultry department  
of New Hampshire College, says that

serious effort will be made to make a  
start in the plan for cooperative sell-  
ing for poultrymen. He hopes to see  
established in Manchester a central  
egg-grading station where all eggs  
produced in the state may be sent and  
graded to the end that each producer  
in the state will get the best price  
possible for his goods.

At this meeting H. W. Selby of the  
Eastern States Exposition will speak  
on "Cooperative Buying" and Profes-  
sor Lunn of Massachusetts Agricul-  
tural College will speak on "Artificial  
Brooding."

## NATIONAL FOREIGN TRADE SESSION

Meeting Is to Be Held on April  
18, 19 and 20—Theme Part  
Played in Winning the War

CINCINNATI, O.—The fifth national  
foreign trade convention will meet  
here on April 18, 19 and 20, 1918. The  
convention theme is to be: "The Part  
of Foreign Trade in Winning the War."

About one-half of the time of the  
convention is to be devoted to the pre-  
sentation of papers dealing with dif-  
ferent phases of the following sub-  
jects:

1. The part of foreign trade in  
winning the war, through the develop-  
ment of economic resources; a record  
of what has been done in building  
ships; in organizing railroads; in lum-  
ber; in textiles; chemicals; in fuel;  
steel, and other industries.

2. Foreign trade after the war:  
holding the gains; after war condi-  
tions and how to meet them; elimina-  
tion of economic waste; concentration  
and conservation; the problem of raw  
materials; the right to cooperate and  
methods of cooperation.

3. A permanent American merchant  
marine; and the extension of the over-  
seas trade of the Pacific.

The other half of the convention  
will be given to group sessions devoted  
to intensive consideration by the  
question and answer and case methods  
of a number of subjects of especial  
interest. These group sessions will  
be organized under the leadership of  
men expert in the particular subjects  
handled. The subjects for considera-  
tion at them include:

Exports control and imports con-  
trol; education for foreign trade;  
problems of the smaller manufacturer  
and merchant; foreign credits and  
banking; cooperation in foreign  
trade; and getting into the game—  
an experience session for beginners.

## MR. DENMAN PUTS BLAME ON CONGRESS

WASHINGTON, D. C.—William  
Denman, former chairman of the Ship-  
ping Board, has told the Senate Com-  
merce Committee that his position re-  
garding wooden ships had been mis-  
represented to the public.

Mr. Denman denied that the quarrel  
between himself and Major-General  
Goethals had prevented the comman-  
deering of 15 vessels built in this  
country for foreign account, but said  
that delay by Congress in enacting  
necessary legislation prevented the  
taking over of 18 such vessels.

"The public had the opinion that we  
were trying to build up wooden ships  
and run down the value of steel ves-  
sels," Mr. Denman said. "The real  
situation was that we wanted addi-  
tional tonnage, and thought wooden  
ships the best way to get it."

## WHISKEY AUTO ORDERED WRECKED

OMAHA, Neb.—For the first time in  
the history of Iowa, says a Des Moines  
dispatch to the World-Herald, the  
courts have ordered the destruction of  
an automobile used to smuggle liquor  
into the State.

Judge Charles Hutchinson, sitting on  
the Polk County district bench, or-  
dered the sheriff "to wreck a seven-  
passenger Cadillac auto, utterly and  
completely, to sell the various parts  
and deposit the money in the school  
fund."

The machine was shipped into Des  
Moines from Davenport, Ia., in a  
freight car, and was seized when it  
was found to contain 53 cartons and  
two kegs of whiskey.

## DÉPUTIES AIDING IN- COME TAX WORK

Offices for Filing of Returns and  
Imparting of Information Are  
Opened in Various Places in  
the State

Deputies sent out by the internal  
revenue office in Boston are this week  
visiting Hull, Cohasset, Weymouth, and  
other places assisting people in an  
understanding of their obligations and  
in preparing their required personal  
returns.

About 90 per cent of the people re-  
quired to make return get their blanks  
and file their statements almost im-  
mediately, according to information  
of officials in the Boston office.

An office for filing returns has been  
opened in the Cambridge City Hall,  
also in Chelsea, where deputies are in  
constant attendance from 9 o'clock in  
the morning until 9 at night.

Collector John F. Malley has re-  
ceived a telegram from Daniel C.  
Roper, commissioner of internal re-  
venue, to the effect that New England  
employers, who pay their help for part  
or all of the time lost because of the  
fuel shutdowns will be allowed to take  
credit as deductions for such payments  
in figuring their excess profits taxes  
and federal income taxes for 1918.  
Such unearned wages are not gifts to  
employees, is the decision of the com-  
missioner.

Many inquiries are daily being made  
at the Boston office, nearly every  
query propounded having some differ-  
ent phase or aspect, according to the  
position of the individual. One of these  
presented Tuesday dealt with a two-  
family house, inquiry being made how  
the cost might be figured. It was  
stated that the owner must report as  
income all rent received, but as a  
business expense he may claim deduc-  
tion for one-half the insurance, water  
rates, wear and tear or depreciation,  
all the taxes aside from the water tax,  
all the interest paid on personal in-  
debtedness, and all spent for minor re-  
pairs. He cannot claim as such ex-  
pense repairs, improvements, or re-  
placements which add to the value  
of the property. In case of a three-  
apartment house, in one of which the  
apartment owner resides, two-thirds  
of these expenses narrated may be  
deducted instead of one-half.

Another inquiry received was from  
a farmer who asked when he was re-  
quired to return for tax purposes the  
value of crops or stock produced. The  
answer given stated that grain, stock,  
and other products produced on a  
farm are not considered taxable in-  
come until reduced to cash or its  
equivalent. If crops and stock were  
produced in 1916 and were sold in  
1917, the total amount received is to  
be included under gross income in the  
return for 1917. Crops and stock pro-  
duced in 1917 and on hand Dec. 31 of  
that year, need not be considered, but  
the amount received therefor should  
be included in the return for the year  
during which they are sold.

A farmer is not required to report  
the value of the farm produce which  
is consumed by himself and family,  
but any amount of expense incurred  
in producing garden truck or other  
products so consumed, cannot be  
claimed as a deduction.

## THREE IRISH PAPERS BARRED FROM MAILS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor  
from its Eastern Bureau

NEW YORK, N. Y.—The Irish World,  
the Gaelic American and the Freeman's  
Journal have been barred from the  
United States mails. The former two  
are vigorous Sinn Féin papers, the  
latter a semi-religious champion of  
Irish independence. All have been out-  
spoken in their criticism of England.  
They are barred pending investigation  
in Washington.

## REPUBLICANS ADOPT CONCILIATORY PLANS

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Measures in-  
tended to conciliate Progressives and  
enlist women in party organizations

were adopted on Tuesday by a sub-  
committee of the Republican national  
executive committee by a vote of 5 to  
4, after spirited discussion.

The final recommendations, which  
will be presented to the national ex-  
ecutive committee at St. Louis Feb.  
11, one day before the meeting of the  
central committee, were that the cam-  
paign committee of 1918, consisting  
of the executive committee and six Pro-  
gressives, be continued for congres-  
sional elections this year; that this  
campaign committee and the advisory  
committee of Progressives who as-  
sisted Republicans in the 1916 cam-  
paign, be invited to participate in the  
party conference at St. Louis, Feb. 12,  
and that an advisory committee of  
women be created for future party  
campaigns.

## POST-WAR LEAGUE OF NATIONS PLANNED

NEW YORK, N. Y.—The national  
committee on the churches and the  
moral aims of the war has announced  
here that to promote unity between  
the United States and her European  
allies during the war, and prepare pub-  
lic opinion for a league of nations after  
the war is won, is the purpose of in-  
vitations extended through Ambassador  
Page to eminent British statesmen  
and churchmen, to come to the United  
States for a speaking tour of its prin-  
cipal cities.

Herbert Asquith, former Prime Min-  
ister; Bishop Gore, Viscount Bryce,  
Viscount Grey, Arthur Henderson, the  
Labor Party leader, and George Adam  
Smith are among those whose ser-  
vices the committee will endeavor to  
secure.

## INDIANIANS WATCH FOR ENEMY SPEAKERS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor  
from its Western Bureau

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind.—The Indiana  
Patriot League, an organization with  
approximately 50,000 members, of  
which Henry Lane Wilson, former  
Ambassador to Mexico, is president,  
and Samuel M. Ralston, former Gov-  
ernor of Indiana, vice-president, has  
undertaken a campaign to prevent the  
appearance on public platforms in this  
State of speakers whose utterances  
are believed to endanger the interests  
of the United States.

The league will ascertain the time  
and place of meetings and the names  
of the speakers and advise the orga-  
nizations under which they are to ap-  
pear of the nature of their national  
sentiments.

## DRY RATIFICATION PROPOSED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PROVIDENCE, R. I.—Ratification  
of the prohibition amendment to the  
national Constitution is proposed in  
a resolution introduced in the state  
Senate Tuesday by Senator Frank S.  
Colwell of Smithfield. The resolution  
was sent to the committee on special  
legislation, of which Senator Colwell  
is the chairman.

## FIRST NOTICE

# February Furniture Sale

By preparing far enough in advance we have overcome ship-  
ping delays and the difficulties of getting furniture due to factory  
shut-downs, shortage of labor and materials, and advancing prices.  
This established Wanamaker institution—the February Sale of  
Furniture—

## Will Proceed as Usual

But, with four additional Monday holidays added to Lin-  
coln's and Washington's birthdays, the month of February is  
reduced to 18 working days—only three weeks of regular store  
service.

The public will, therefore, recognize that it is to its interest  
to shop not only early in the morning, thus using the Daylight  
Hours, but also early in the sale, the time of which is so much  
shortened. Especially it is wise this year to take advantage of  
the Inspection Days which always precede the opening of the sale.

## These Courtesy Inspection Days

are Saturday of this week and  
Tuesday, Wednesday and Thursday of next week  
January 26, 29, 30 and 31.

On these days selections may be made from our entire stock  
of home furniture—special purchases and regular assortments.  
All pieces will have the February tags affixed, and purchases may  
be made at the newly-lowered February prices, transactions and  
deliveries to date from the official opening of the sale, February  
first.

25 carloads of furniture already unloaded;  
16 more carloads in near transit;  
50 more carloads to arrive during February;  
All in addition to our entire regular stock;  
a grand total of  
More than a million dollars of furniture  
(\$1,138,348.00, as our records show)  
To be offered in the February Sale for  
\$819,611.00—a saving of \$318,737.00—or  
Individual discounts of 10 to 50 per cent.

Whatever other stores may do, the public can see that there  
is no let-up here in vigorous business preparations, nor any shut-  
ting down of the usual Wanamaker liberal service. Our watch-  
word always is:

## "No Curtailment at Wanamaker's"

# JOHN WANAMAKER

Broadway at Ninth, New York  
STORE CLOSES AT 5 P. M.

**B. SIEGEL**  
CORNER WOODWARD & STATE  
DETROIT, MICHIGAN  
No Connection with Any Other Store

**Spring Suits**  
With Many Novel Ideas  
\$35—\$50—\$75

Latest Paris interpretations, present-  
ing the newest weaves in Cloth and  
Silk fabrics, affording a very varied  
collection. Suits of Wool Tricotine,  
Poirot Twill, English Serge, Irish  
Demi Tweeds, Covers, new Silks,  
Jerseys and Striped Flannels. Broad  
silk braiding is much used. Women's  
and Misses'.

No Connection With Any Other Establishment in the World

**WORTH**  
43 & 45 WEST 34TH STREET, NEW YORK

**New Spring Frocks**  
The Values are Most Extraordinary

NEW SPRING FROCKS of Taffeta,  
Crepe Georgette, Crepe de Chine, hand-  
somely beaded and embroidered; in the new  
shades. Also smart street dresses of Serge.  
Specially Priced.

18.50 22.50  
25.00

NEW SPRING FROCKS of Crepe  
Georgette or Satin, featured in the new shades  
for Spring. The ornamental consist of  
hand embroidered in solid or contrasting colors;  
colored crystal or wooden beads and bugle  
trimming. Specially Priced.

28.50 35.00  
50.00

Spring  
Frock of  
Georgette  
Crepe  
with  
Insertion  
Embroidery,  
\$25.00







## NEWS OF INDUSTRIES AND COMMERCE

ONLY MODERATE  
WOOL TRADING

Interest Displayed in Advice to Growers Not to Contract for Disposal of Clips Before Shearing—Higher Prices Is Aim

Specialty reported for The Christian Science Monitor

Only moderate trading has been experienced in the local wool market during the last week. Monday, the enforced holiday, was carefully observed by the trade, since the buildings were uninhabitable and traders were not expected to be in evidence.

The most important happening, by far, of the week to the dealers in general was the convention of growers at Salt Lake City, Utah, where the president of the Utah Woolgrowers Association advised the growers present not to contract for the sale of their clips in advance of the shearing time. He made this proposal because of conditions which arose last year by growers disposing of their clips the first of the season at prices very much below later market prices, thereby not only losing profits, which might have accrued by holding the clips longer, but also giving buyers a marked advantage over later quotations. It is thought that the clips this year will bring anywhere from 60¢ to 80 cents a pound.

Several states, it is estimated, have a large percentage of their yearly clip left unsold, probably about one-third of that in Ohio, but a much larger share in Pennsylvania. American buyers are taking a considerable amount of South American wool at the primary markets even at prevailing prices, despite the United States Government's option. Since important modifications have been made in the import rules here, more trading is possible. One addition is that wools may be sold to anyone in the United States, since the Government wishes to have the wools sold to no one outside and yet not held for speculation later. England has also been a heavy buyer at the South American markets, so that this will undoubtedly tend toward strengthening prices or cause an upward trend of values.

The British War Department has discontinued for the time being the granting of licenses for the export of wools and wastes to the United States and Canada, as well.

The committee of five of the War Trade Board as it now stands includes: A. W. Elliott and C. F. Cross from Boston; C. J. Webb, Philadelphia; H. M. Silberman, Chicago; and E. Lissberger, New York. The board will be in communication with the proper authorities at Washington, D. C. Thursday and Friday will see the next Australian wool auction and there are to be some very choice crossbred wools exhibited.

A national association of worsted spinners has just organized with N. B. Brooks, as president, and W. L. Marvin (Secretary of the National Association of Wool Manufacturers), as secretary. Manufacturers are receiving more orders for civilian clothing and will, therefore, probably be found in the local wool markets before long purchasing supplies to fill these new needs. Several lines of suitings and overcoatings have been opened by different mills this week. The Merrimac Mills are showing samples of autumn overcoatings. The American Woolen Company is prominent among the exhibitors, too.

Word comes from Chicago to the general effect that certain changes are about to take place in the style of uniforms for the army and also in regard to the fabric used in the making of them. At the convention of the National Association of Clothiers, being held in New York, Sir John Foster Fraser, the English lecturer, is scheduled to speak. It is believed that the matter of conservation of styles for the spring of 1919 will be considered by the clothiers in conference there.

Traveling salesmen are of the opinion that they may have to give up going to the smaller towns included in their previously covered territory, on account of the lack of adequate traveling facilities and shorter working hours. The plan has been proposed to have buyers come to the salesmen in certain definite centers established especially for the purpose. The buyers have not been approached sufficiently to know what their attitude will be toward the carrying out of such a proposal.

GASOLINE EXPORTS  
DURING OCTOBER

NEW YORK, N. Y.—The United States exported 17,806,587 gallons of gasoline, valued at \$3,877,335, during October, of which the United Kingdom, with 7,648,024 gallons, of a value of \$9,877,335, received the largest amount. Canada took 2,425,536 gallons, worth \$452,040, and France 2,008,692, valued at \$487,107, coming second and third respectively. Italy got 1,196,361 gallons, valued at \$396,400, compared with 3,228,756 gallons, valued at \$821,151 in September.

More than 80 per cent of the total exports went to the Allies, showing that the demand for gasoline for war purposes continues heavy.

ARGENTINE GOLD  
IS TRANSFERRED

NEW YORK, N. Y.—The National City Bank during the last several days has transferred to the Federal Reserve Bank \$10,500,000 of gold coin for account of the Argentine Government.

FIREARMS CONCERN  
INCORPORATES

The Automatic Firearms, Ltd., has incorporated under Massachusetts laws with an authorized capital of \$500,000, consisting of 20,000 7 per cent non-cumulative preferred stock and 30,000 common shares, par \$10 each. The company will take over the business and assets of the Automatic Firearms Company of Boston, manufacturers of arms and machinery.

SOUTH AUSTRALIA'S  
WHEAT CROP LESS

OTTAWA, Ont.—A dispatch from Adelaide says that South Australia's wheat crop this year is officially estimated at 25,000,000 bushels or 18,500,000 bushels below that of last year. The decrease is attributed to the smaller area sown and the excess of unfavorable weather just after the sowing season.

## DIVIDENDS

The next dividend to be declared by the Pennsylvania road will be paid Feb. 28 to holders of record Feb. 1. The Franklin Company has declared a regular semi-annual dividend of \$6 a share, payable Feb. 1 to stock of record Jan. 22.

The Lowell Electric Light Corporation will pay a quarterly dividend of \$2.50 a share on Feb. 1 to holders of record Jan. 24.

The Bates Manufacturing Company has declared a regular semi-annual dividend of \$6 per share, payable Feb. 1 to stock of record Jan. 22.

The directors of the Amparo Mining Company have declared a regular quarterly dividend of 3 per cent, payable Feb. 9 on stock of record Jan. 31. The Howard-Smith Paper Company, Ltd., has declared the usual quarterly dividend of 2 per cent on the common stock, payable Feb. 1 to holders of record Jan. 26.

The American Hide & Leather Company has declared the usual semi-annual dividend of 2½ per cent on the preferred stock, payable April 1 to stock of record March 9.

The Edwards Manufacturing Company has declared a semi-annual dividend of 2½ per cent, payable Feb. 1 to stock of record Jan. 22. Dividends were resumed with a 2 per cent declaration six months ago.

The Alaska Packers Association has declared a special dividend of \$20 a share, an insurance fund, interest income, dividend of \$2 a share and the usual quarterly dividend of \$2 a share, all payable Feb. 9 on stock of record Jan. 31.

The directors of Coniag Mines, Ltd., have declared a dividend of 2½ per cent payable Feb. 2. Three months ago the dividend was passed and in July a disbursement of 2½ per cent was ordered, which was a reduction of 2½ per cent from the prevailing rate.

The following Fall River, (Mass.) companies have declared regular quarterly dividends payable Feb. 1 to stock of record Jan. 21: Luther Manufacturing Company, 3 per cent; Stafford Cotton Mills Corporation, 1½ per cent; Wampanoag Cotton Mills Corporation, 1½ per cent, and the Mechanics Cotton Mills Corporation, 2 per cent.

## REAL ESTATE

Papers were placed on record today transferring the title to a large three-story brick stable, owned by James H. Smith, at 132 to 138 Worcester Street, South End. The total assessment is \$30,000, of which the 7412 square feet carries \$11,100. Andrew Dixon is the buyer.

Thomas E. Dempsey is the buyer of a three-story brick house at 1 Spring Street Court, West End, taxed in the name of Philip Siegel on a valuation of \$1900, including \$900 carried on the 667 square feet of land.

Final papers have gone to record in the sale of a frame dwelling and lot of land containing 7308 square feet, at 67 Armandine Street, assessed on \$3100, which includes \$1300 carried on the land. Federal Trust Company were the grantors, and Margaret A. Conley is the purchaser.

Two sales were closed on improved property on Nonquit Street, Dorchester, one of which is a frame dwelling near Dudley Street, conveyed by the Chellis Realty Company of New Hampshire to George Back. Total taxed value is \$4900, with \$900 on the 1647 square feet of land. The other parcel belonged to Lazarus Goodman and wife, and consists of a brick octagon front dwelling at 24 Nonquit Street, together with 2593 square feet of land, all taxed on \$3100, the land being valued at \$800. Joseph W. Hall is the new owner.

## BOSTON CLEARING HOUSE

Boston Clearing House exchanges and balances for today compare:

	1918	1917
Exchanges	\$35,303,503	\$35,712,254
Balances	6,859,126	4,828,267

The local subtreasury's credit balance today is \$52,783.

IRON AND STEEL  
RELIEF IN SIGHT

Trade Looks for Aid From Transportation Congestion Which Is Chief Difficulty

PITTSBURGH, Pa.—For relief from the very trying conditions of the past few weeks the iron and steel trade was looking to the railroad administration rather than to the Fuel Administration; hence Fuel Administrator Garfield's ban on the use of coal on certain specified days came as a complete surprise. The trade is glad to be promised relief, no matter from what source, and is willing to stop consuming coal and making war steel if Washington desires.

What the iron and steel trade wants is a free traffic movement. Its production has been curtailed somewhat in recent weeks by an insufficiency of coal, but its chief difficulty not only for weeks past but indeed since late in November, 1916, has been an inadequate supply of coke, which has struck at the root of iron and steel production by preventing the blast furnaces from operating at capacity. To this difficulty there has been added in the last fortnight a series of railroad embargoes which have prevented the shipment of any more than a small portion of the finished steel produced. These embargoes have helped to clear the congestion, and possibly if weather conditions had been favorable, the embargoes could have been lifted soon. As conditions have been, however, the embargoes continue, and railroad officials will make no promise as to when they will be lifted.

The future of the steel market is particularly difficult to gauge as the railroad blockade has concealed the disposition of consumers to consume steel. While their receipts of steel have been greatly reduced, the traffic conditions have also impeded their operations, and with the restoration of a full supply of steel their needs might be increased equally. If not, the steel market will be an easier one whenever conditions become such as to permit full production of steel. That means a great deal more steel than has been made thus far this year, as the steel ingot capacity is fully 47,000,000 tons a year and December production was at the rate of only 37,200,000 tons, while thus far this month the rate has been still less.

## NEW YORK CURB

	Bid	Asked
Aetna Explosives	7 1/2	7 3/4
do do	7 1/2	7 3/4
Big Ledge	4 1/2	4 3/4
Boston & Mont.	15 1/2	15 3/4
Butte C & Z	7 1/2	7 3/4
Butte Detroit	3 1/2	3 3/4
Caledonia	51	51 1/2
Calumet & Jer.	1 1/2	1 3/4
Canada Cop.	1 1/2	1 3/4
Cerber	97 1/2	97 3/4
Chev Motors	106	112
Cos. Arizona	1 1/2	1 3/4
Cos. & Mont.	15 1/2	15 3/4
Corden & Co.	5 1/2	5 3/4
Dundee Ariz.	1 1/2	1 3/4
First Nat. Cop.	1 1/2	1 3/4
Glenrock	3 1/2	3 3/4
Goldfield Cons.	1 1/2	1 3/4
Green Monster	1 1/2	1 3/4
Hecla Mining	3 1/2	3 3/4
Howe Sound	3 1/2	3 3/4
Jerome Verde	1 1/2	1 3/4
Jumbo	2 1/2	2 3/4
Lake Torp Boat	2 1/2	2 3/4
Magma Cop.	37	40
Marlin Arms	60	75
Max Munitions	580	580
McKin Dar	550	580
Merritt	21 1/2	22 1/2
Mid Petrol	1 1/2	1 3/4
Midwest	104	105
Midwest Exp.	104	105
National Zinc	15	17
New Cornelia	16 1/2	16 3/4
Nipissing	8 1/2	8 3/4
Peckels	15 1/2	15 3/4
Pen. Ky.	5 1/2	5 3/4
Red Rock	1 1/2	1 3/4
Sapulpa Ref.	8 1/2	8 3/4
Squibb Oil	1 1/2	1 3/4
Sinclair Gulf	1 1/2	1 3/4
Stewart Min.	1 1/2	1 3/4
Submarine Boat	12 1/2	13 1/2
Success Min.	7 1/2	7 3/4
United Motors	22 1/2	23 1/2
Verde Exp.	37	38
U. S. Steam	4 1/2	4 3/4
Victoria	3 1/2	3 3/4
Wright Martin	6 1/2	6 3/4

## SHIPPING NEWS

Sixteen fishing schooners reached the fish pier today with small trips, aggregating 382,100 pounds, arrivals being: Frances S. Grueby 58,500 pounds, Killarney 54,000, Commonwealth 74,400, Ruth & Margaret 47,700, Aragon 13,800, Genesta 13,500, Gertrude De Costa 5500, Athena 6500, Adelaide 7500, Elsie G. Silva 10,000, Waltham 7500, Ethel B. Penny 7100, James & Esther 4900, J. M. Marshall 4000, Natalie Hammond 57,100, and Mary F. Sears 10,500. Wholesale dealers' prices per hundredweight: Haddock \$9.25@11.25, steak cod \$12.50@17.50, market cod \$8@11, pollock \$8.50@13.25 and cusk \$8.50@9.75.

Gill netters landed 8000 pounds fresh fish at Gloucester today, and put to sea again. No other arrivals were reported.

## STANDARD OIL STOCKS

	Bid	Asked
Atlantic Refining	920	940
Buckeye Pipe Line	95	98
Illinois Pipe	130	135
Indiana Pipe Line	102	105
Midwest Ref.	103	106
Ohio Oil	330	335
Prairie Oil & Gas	445	455
Prairie Oil	245	253
South Penn. Oil	280	290
Standard Oil (Cal.)	230	235
Standard Oil (Ind.)	635	645
Standard Oil (Ky.)	310	325
Standard Oil (N. J.)	545	555
Standard Oil (N. Y.)	245	272
Union Tank Line	83	86

## COPPER PRICE UNCHANGED

WASHINGTON, D. C.—On recommendation of the War Industries Board, President Wilson has extended until June 1 the price of 23½ cents a pound for copper which was fixed Sept. 21.

MONEY RATES ARE  
EASIER IN LONDON

Reduction in Government Rate for Sale of Treasury Bills Accounts for Unusual Development—Market Conditions

LONDON, England.—During the week ending Saturday, Jan. 5, money rates in Lombard Street became easier as it was apparent they would do when writing a week ago. The reason, of course, for this very unusual happening at the end of the year, when money is usually more scarce than at other times, is to be found in the Government's action in reducing its rate for the sale of Treasury bills over the counter at the Bank of England. The passing of 1917 took place without the least disturbance of the money market, though the bank returns rather indicated some borrowing in connection with annual balance sheets, which is more or less customary at this time of the year. Tuesday, of course, was a bank holiday, but, as was expected when the joint bank met, a reduction of ¼ per cent was decided upon in their deposit rates, which now stand at 3½ per cent. This action was followed by a similar reduction on the part of the discount houses in their call rates, which were reduced to 3½ and 3 per cent for call and notice money respectively. This reduction on the part of the banks was quickly followed by a drop in the market rate to as low as 3 per cent for overnight accommodation, the movement being given additional impetus by a large amount of January dividends coming on to the market. Toward the end of the week, however, a steadier tendency was noticed, though not sufficiently marked really to affect money rates. The Bank of England is still allowing a higher rate for foreign balances, so that the authorities are evidently determined to keep a rein upon exchanges as far as possible.

The Bank of England's weekly statement shows a heavy expansion, namely, £34,249,000 in the item of "other deposits," which has thereby been raised to £158,411,000. Gold came into the Bank to the extent of £861,000, which was offset to the extent of an expansion of £647,000 in the note circulation. Public deposits dropped just under £10,000,000 and the Bank's portfolio advanced £12,500,000, and "other securities" £11,582,000.

The latest revenue and expenditure return of the Treasury covers a period of nine days to the end of 1917, and it is evident that the holidays have considerably interfered with both income and expenditure, as both items are relatively lower. The outgoings total £48,310,000, while the income was £10,360,000. Of this latter £2,804,000 was received on account of incomes and £4,531,000 from the excess profits tax. The deficit for the period of £37,990,000 was covered by borrowings, with the exception of £2,739,000, which was taken from the cash balances. As usual at the end of the quarter, maturities of treasury bills and Ways and Means advances were very heavy, amounting to no less than £220,000,000, all of which were renewed by fresh issues of paper, and in addition £981,000 of new treasury bills and £3,126,000 of Ways and Means advances were created. The amount brought into the accounts in respect of sales of national war bonds was £21,714,000, while £600,000 came in from war savings certificates and £16,133,000 from "other" debt. Again, on the other side of the accounts, £231,000 of war loans and exchequer bonds were accepted in payment of excess profits duty, and £11,972,000 of "other" debt was retired, evidently in the United States.

Business in the silver market has been quiet under the influence of the holidays, and the quotation marks an advance of a farthing on the week, which is said to be mainly the result of some slight inquiry from the trade.

The exchanges show very little movement for the past seven days. The Italian rate has moved further against Italy, but otherwise there is little if any change in the quotations. Switzerland, if anything, is a trifle more favorable to London, while Petrograd has relaxed to its level of a fortnight ago. On the stock exchange business generally has felt the impetus of cheaper money rates. The appearance of the usual year-end dividends have also had a good influence, although a large proportion of the money will have probably been earmarked in advance. Markets generally view the military situation favorably. Gilt-edged securities have maintained their tendency to advance and consols at one time were quoted as high as 55½, with a fair inquiry for war loans and some of the favorite colonials. The near approach of the dividend distributions has created some inquiry for British rails. The mining share market also reflected the general hopefulness and developed a more cheerful tendency, which was also reflected to a certain extent in the rubber share market.

LOCOMOTIVE CO.  
CLOSES ORDERS

NEW YORK, N. Y.—The American Locomotive Company has closed orders for 25 85-ton switch engines and for four 183-ton for the Illinois Central road. This order was booked last year, because of the impossibility of promising deliveries at that time. It was not then actually signed. The Norfolk & Western engines, 20 of which were ordered from the American Locomotive Company as announced a week ago, were of the Mallet type, each weighing 215 tons.

CONTROL ROADS  
ONLY IN WAR

Legal Opinion That Federal Power Over Transportation System Must Cease After War

The National Association of Owners of Railroad Securities, of which S. Davies Warfield of Baltimore is president, has obtained from counsel an opinion on the pending bill providing for compensation of railroads during the time their property is under federal control. On the important point regarding failure of the bill to specify a time limit upon federal control, this opinion says:

"Federal power to control and operate railroads in exercise of the constitutional power to make war, continues only during the war and for a reasonable time thereafter, and is distinct from federal power to appropriate the railroads in exercise of the constitutional power to regulate commerce, establish post roads, etc."

"H. R. 8172, by providing in section 13 'That the federal control of transportation systems herein, and heretofore provided for, shall continue for and during the period of the war, and until Congress shall thereafter order otherwise,' seeks to make this act not only an exercise of the war power, but also an appropriation in the exercise of the other constitutional powers."

Referring to section 1 of the bill, under which the railroads are to enter an agreement with the Government in connection with rental for their properties, the legal opinion cited continues:

"No corporate power exists in any railroad or carrier to make an agreement as contemplated by Section 1. Directors of a railroad would be empowered to enter an agreement for duration of the war, and a reasonable adjustment period thereafter; but directors and stockholders together are without charter power to disable the corporation for an indefinite period from discharging public duties imposed by its state charter. Any stockholder can object and stop it. The Federal Government may appropriate the railroad property, and in that case directors and stockholders may agree to compensation to be paid the company. H. R. 8172 is not sufficient in law to be construed as an exercise of power of eminent domain. The indefinite period of the 'possession, use and control' introduces an element of uncertainty which prevents ascertainment of just compensation for the taking. The promise to pay rental during pleasure of the taker (the Government) is not the provision of just compensation required under the fifth amendment (of the Constitution) in exercise of the power of eminent domain."

"The provision of section 13 has effect of destroying efficacy of section 3, because the uncertainty of tenure makes impossible the ascertainment of just compensation in shape of rental for use. In order to carry out expressed intention of Congress to give just compensation, the courts must award full value of the carriers' property instead of rental for use. As a result the United States will pay the full property value of railroads, as to which no agreement is made under section 1."

COAL PRODUCTION  
AND SHIPMENTS

NEW YORK, N. Y.—The production of bituminous for the week ended Jan. 12, including coal coked, was 10,410,140 tons, being 1,034,000 in excess of the preceding week of five working days. Shipments of bituminous, as reported by 114 soft coal roads, for the week were 185,039 cars, compared with 198,161 in the week ended Dec. 8, 1917.

Anthracite shipments as reported by nine leading carriers were 35,730 cars, and although greater than either of the holiday weeks, is still far short of the average for November and the first week of December.

AMERICAN HIDE &  
LEATHER'S REPORT

NEW YORK, N. Y.—The American Hide & Leather Company reports for the six months ended Dec. 31, with these comparisons:

	1917	1916
Net earnings	\$1,356,849	\$1,511,424
Int. on bds.	119,750	128,010
Sinking fund	229,780	202,740
Surplus	\$1,026,099	\$1,180,674
*Equal to \$7.89 a share earned on the preferred stock compared with \$9.08 a share in the corresponding period of 1916.		
RAILWAY EARNINGS		
CANADIAN NORTHERN		
Second week January	\$58,500	\$52,600
From July 1	28,016,100	193,800
SOUTHERN RAILWAY		
Second week January	\$1,945,777	\$1,944
From July 1	\$6,358,352	10,940,292
MOBILE & OHIO		
Second week January	\$209,674	\$252,208
From July 1	7,377,005	637,781
PHILADELPHIA RAPID TRANSIT		
December—	1917	1916
Gross	\$2,622,429	\$2,487,287
Net	1,039,840	1,091,193
Surplus	229,780	202,740
Six months ended Dec. 31—	15,030,458	13,857,145
Gross	6,213,271	6,153,326
Net	1,545,908	1,266,092
RIO GRANDE SOUTHERN		
November—	1917	1916
Oper. revenue	\$58,156	\$63,148
Net oper. rev.	21,101	30,675
Jan. 1 to Nov. 30—	1,109,199	1,109,199
Oper. revenue	560,199	532,419
Net oper. revenue	215,328	191,070
COLORADO & SOUTHERN		
Second week Jan.—	1917	1916
From Jan. 1	\$356,145	\$325,323
From Jan. 1	699,394	\$15,314
*Decrease.		

INTERBOROUGH  
CONSOLIDATED

NEW YORK, N. Y.—The Interborough Consolidated Corporation reports as follows for the year ended Dec. 31:

	1917	1916
Gross income	\$6,355,866	\$6,351,257
Previous surplus	1,875,878	1,824,099
Total	8,231,743	8,175,356
Sinking fund int. on	2,426,652	3,623,125
Admin. and gen. exp.	41,810	42,519
Taxes	229,780	128,295
Net of chgs. and tx.	5,539,787	4,979,308
Dividends	2,744,430	2,744,430
Net surplus	2,795,357	2,234,878
Appro. for retirement	750,000	350,000
collateral	1,645,357	1,875,878
Balance of income	1,645,357	1,875,878
Allowing for preferred dividends, the balance available for \$22,626 shares of common stock (no par) was 55 cents a share.		

## SHOE BUYERS

Compiled for The Christian Science Monitor, Jan. 23

Among the boot and shoe dealers and leather buyers in Boston are the following:

Albany, N. Y.—C. A. Snow, of Smith Herk Co. Shoe Co.; Essex.

Allentown, Pa.—H. L. Mohr of Lehigh Valley Shoe & Rubber Co.; U. S.

Atlanta, Ga.—M. A. Edison of M. A. Edison Shoe Co.; Essex.

Atlanta, Ga.—W. S. Byck; Tour.

Beaumont, Tex.—F. G. Michaels; U. S.

Buffalo, N. Y.—F. G. Fox of W. F. Farnham Co.; Adams.

Charlestown, S. C.—C. C. Kavesh; U. S.

Chicago—E. Weisberg of Novelty Shoe Co. Shoe Co.; 181 Essex.

Chicago—J. Cohen of Chicago Catalogue House; Essex.

Chillicothe, O.—A. E. Culter of Culter & Seip; U. S.

Cincinnati—Dan Cohen of Samuel Cohen; Tour.

Dallas, Tex.—B. Aaronoff of Dallas Jobbing House; Essex.

Denver, Colo.—A. E. Parsons; Essex.

Denver, Colo.—J. P. Dunn of J. P. Dunn Shoe & Leather Co.; Essex.

Detroit—A. A. Lindler of Lindler Shoe Co.; Tour.

Dubuque, Ia.—E. B. Pickenbrock of E. B. Pickenbrock & Sons; Lenox.

Evansville, Ind.—W. B. Hinkle, of Hinkle & Sons; U. S.

Grand Rapids, Mich.—A. Harold of Harold Bertsch Shoe Co.; U. S.

Grand Rapids, Mich.—S. Krause of Hirth Krause Shoe Co.; Copley-Plaza.

Kansas City—K. L. Barton of McElwain Marton Shoe Co.; Essex.

Knoxville, Tenn.—E. E. McMillan of McMillan Hazen Shoe Co.; Lenox.

Knoxville, Tenn.—E. B. McCallie of Haynes, Hensen & Co.; Lenox.

Los Angeles, Cal.—V. Stewart of Stewart Dawes & Co.; Essex.

Macon, Ga.—M. Dennis of Dannenberg & Co.; U. S.

Memphis, Tenn.—R. Stiefel of J. Goldsmith & Sons



## PEOPLE IN THE NEWS

Oliver Booth Dickinson, judge of the United States Court for the Eastern District of Pennsylvania, has made an epoch-making decision in decreeing that "words may be acts, and acts words," and that, consequently, German-American editors, brought before him recently for alleged seditious writings, must be tried by a jury on the charge of treason. Judge Dickinson is a native of Ohio who was educated at Bucknell University, Lewisburg, Pa., and then studied law, which he practiced with success in Chester, Pa., until he was appointed to his present post, in 1914, by President Wilson. He has been prominent in professional associations, in religious work, and as a friend of educational institutional development.

Mr. Arthur Evans, president of the British Association, who wrote in indignant protest against the British Museum in London being used as offices to house the Air Ministry, is a name which should carry much weight in this important matter. Sir Arthur Evans has a European reputation as an archaeologist, and is a member of many of the famous foreign academies. As a young man he traveled in England, Russia, Lapland and in the Balkans, carrying out archaeological and ethnographical researches. A year or two later, he got into serious trouble while in Austria, where he was imprisoned on suspicion of being implicated in an insurrection which occurred in Southern Dalmatia. In 1884 he was appointed keeper of the Ashmolean Museum at Oxford, where he was in charge of the reorganization of the museum. He retired after holding the position for 24 years, and is now honorary keeper. Sir Arthur Evans' important archaeological investigations in Crete are well known, and he also was responsible for the excavation of the prehistoric palace of Knossos. Sir Arthur Evans himself possesses a private collection of Greek and Roman coins and gems and prehistoric antiquities.

Richard C. Harrison, who has been chosen secretary of the City Club of New York City, is a graduate of Columbia University. A lawyer by profession, he served for three years as assistant counsel of the Public Service Commission of the first district of the State. He also was an examiner for the Board of Aldermen of the city, when John Purroy Mitchell was president of that body, before he became Mayor. Mr. Harrison also has been a deputy commissioner of the Department of Docks and Ferries. All this time he has also been active in the City Club, serving on its committees and getting acquainted with its personnel. Consequently he comes to his new post with 10 years of actual contact with problems of municipal administration, and also with full knowledge of the aims and methods of the club, which, however, the roll of members may rise or fall, continues to be a vital factor in the city's life.

Bradley W. Palmer of Boston, who has joined the legal staff of the commissioner named to supervise the control of alien property in the United States, is a Pennsylvanian who went to Harvard College and after graduating there, entered the law school, Boston and its opportunities as a center of professional activity attracted him, as they do many persons from states west of the Hudson. He joined the firm of which Moorfield Storey is the leading member, and has been with it for some years. He has served as adviser to large business interests, and knows the technique of such business as he will be called upon to deal with for Commissioner A. Mitchell Palmer.

M. Carey Thomas, one of the women who have become prominently and actively identified with the plan to create a League to Enforce Peace, and will serve on its executive committee hereafter, is president of Bryn Mawr College and has been such since 1895. In addition she has been a trustee of Cornell University, Ithaca, N. Y., for some years. She will bring to the support of the league proved administrative ability and much prestige gained in the educational world. Miss Thomas is a native of Baltimore, with which city she has had close relations through her friendship with its older families, notably the Garretts. She was one of the first women of her generation to enter on courses of study such as Cornell University provided. She also studied at Johns Hopkins University, Baltimore, and Leipzig and Zurich. Her connection with Bryn Mawr College began in 1885, when she became dean and also professor of English. Ten years of proved ability in the office of dean led to her election as president. Miss Thomas is an advanced, progressive thinker on many themes, and a conservative on others. Her interest in civic and the broader issues of the day has been pronounced, and in deciding to aid the League to Enforce Peace she is but continuing a career of academic patriotism.

## NEW SYSTEM FOR FOOD DISTRIBUTION

Special to The Christian Science Monitor  
LONDON, England—Much discussion has arisen over the question of food distribution in view of the present unsatisfactory state of affairs with regard particularly to the queues outside the provision shops. In the poorer neighborhoods in London and other towns customers are obliged day after day to wait often for several hours in long queues before being able to obtain the supplies of necessary food commodities for their families. The solution of this problem is closely engaging the attention of the Ministry of Food, and Lord Rhonda, the Food Controller, recently received a deputation from the Food Control Committee of Birmingham, which laid before him a scheme for dealing with the matter locally.

The deputation included the Lord Mayor and other representatives of the Birmingham Food Control Com-

mittee, and permission was obtained by them to put their scheme into operation in Birmingham. The scheme has been devised by the Birmingham Food Control Committee with the assistance of the divisional commissioner in consultation with representatives of the provision trades. On the basis of the sugar-card system, every householder will be given a card enabling him to get his supplies of butter and margarine from a particular retailer, selected by himself. If he chooses he may select a different retailer for each of the commodities. Once his choice is made, he may not change without permission from the food control committee. As far as possible no retailer will be allowed to register more customers than his staff or premises will permit him to serve with reasonable promptitude, and, where necessary, the days and hours at which customers will be supplied will be fixed. The local food control committee will take over the control of all supplies of the commodities specified so that each retailer may receive neither more nor less than the quantities needed for the requirements of his registered customers. In order to prevent people from obtaining more than their share of supplies, every one buying a commodity at a shop will have his card stamped for the week to show that he has received his supply and, although he may go to another shop for a different commodity, he will not be able to obtain more of the other.

It is said that Sheffield and other towns are also anxious to adopt similar systems, and the Birmingham experiment will be watched with interest. Lord Rhonda also received a deputation from the town clerks of Glasgow, Leeds, Hull, Leicester, Nottingham and other cities, who discussed local conditions with him. The question of postponing the new sugar registration scheme owing to lack of time for setting up the machinery was considered, but Lord Rhonda pointed out that in war time the normal relationship between accuracy and expedition was reversed, and that there must be swiftness of action, even if perfect accuracy could not be obtained.

## SIR HUGH LANE'S FRENCH PICTURES

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

DUBLIN, Ireland—A conference was recently held in Dublin at the Metropolitan School of Art, Kildare Street, to consider the advisability of calling a public meeting early next year for the purpose of assisting the claim of the city for the return of the French pictures of the Lane collection. Mr. James Ward, head master of the school of art, was in the chair. He explained that the meeting was to decide whether they would hold a public meeting in January to try and get back the Lane pictures for Dublin. If the people of Dublin and Ireland were of one mind to have these pictures back, he said, there was no reason why they should not get them. They should put their backs into it and fight for these pictures. The first thing to do, however, was to get the Corporation to believe in the matter. He did not believe the Government would do anything unless the people of Dublin were headed by the Corporation.

Mr. Thomas Bodkin said the people in London believed they had a perfect right to the pictures, and it was for them in Dublin to show that Sir Hugh Lane intended to leave these French pictures for the benefit of the people of Dublin. When Sir Hugh started the Municipal Gallery in 1904 it was with the object of furthering art in Dublin. He mentioned to Lady Gregory and Mr. Alex. Martin of Christies that it was his intention to leave his pictures to Dublin, and just before he sailed in the Lusitania Sir Hugh Lane was speaking on the same subject with Mr. John Quinn of New York. Lady Gregory said the press of England was very sympathetic with their object in trying to get the pictures for Ireland. Sir Edward Carson and Mr. John Redmond had both promised to support the movement to get the pictures for the Dublin gallery.

Mr. Cosgrave said it was the express wish of Sir Hugh Lane to give the pictures to Dublin. Sir John O'Connell said the trustees of the National Gallery in England would not give them the pictures if they could, and could not if they would. They should concentrate on getting an act of Parliament passed, as that was the only way by which they could get the pictures. He favored a large Mansion House meeting to be held soon. The longer they delayed the stronger would grow England's hold on the pictures. He proposed that the meeting be held. Lord Ashbourne, in seconding the motion, said their only object was to express their opinion in such a way that it would be heeded on the other side of the water.

Miss Harrison said she could support the object wholeheartedly, if the question of the will was left out of the matter entirely, but the question of Sir Hugh Lane's will was one which should only concern his very immediate friends. Several others spoke, and it was agreed to hold a meeting, and a committee was appointed to make all arrangements and to settle a suitable date.

## POLICY OF PORTUGAL

Special to The Christian Science Monitor  
LONDON, England—It is announced by the Portuguese Legation in London that the Portuguese Government, under the presidency of Senhor Sidonio Paes, to whom the revolutionary committee has transferred all powers, solemnly declares that they will honor all engagements taken in the name of the Portuguese nation and maintain with full energy their attitude toward the war on the side of the Allies. The Portuguese Government has transferred the powers of the chief magistracy of the Republic to a council of Judges of the Supreme Court of Justice, which will provisionally act in this capacity.

## BY OTHER EDITORS

## The Brighter Side

PITTSBURGH POST—It is ever the extraordinary that attracts attention; the ordinary excites no comment and therefore passes unnoticed. The exception rather than the rule is what goes into print. It would be well to bear this fact in mind in considering America's war activities just now. We are at a critical point in the campaign with emphasis on the word "critical." Congress is engaged in rooting out and showing up whatever can be found of shortcomings in the conduct of the war in all its branches. Many publications and individuals are quick to follow such a lead and do a little muckraking on their own hook. This brings into startling prominence whatever may be found wrong, but takes little account of the vast preponderance of work that is going along in the right way. It is well that the utmost vigilance should be exercised against laxity, incompetence and worse evils in our war operations and that full publicity should be given to such shortcomings as are found, but the finding of these flaws, even though many and serious, should not be permitted to lead the public into a general feeling of pessimism as to the state of affairs. Because there has been some bungling and delays does not mean that everything is at sixes and sevens. There is an enormous volume of quiet, effective work going on that is not brought to public attention from the very fact that it is proceeding so smoothly and efficiently that there seems no occasion to mention it. What America is doing in its war prosecution in an efficient and effective way far outweighs the mistakes it is making, and don't let any friend of the Kaiser tell you the reverse.

## Incendiary Fires

PROVIDENCE JOURNAL—The destructive fire in a Brooklyn warehouse filled with government food supplies will not be followed, let us hope, by a premature statement from government officials discrediting the reports of its incendiary origin. Apparently for the last two years and a half the Washington authorities have made a settled practice of discountenancing the rumors of incendiarism in such cases. First we have had a statement from officers of the company whose property has been destroyed declaring that everything indicates the work of a "firebug." Then from Washington has come the reassuring opinion that the blaze was purely accidental. Still later a modified declaration has been issued by the owners or their agents conforming to the government view. Yet in many instances, as the public knows very well, the fires were criminally started. Nobody doubts the tremendous toll that incendiarism has taken in the United States since German propaganda of violence began its operations. The property losses have run far into the millions, and it is evident that the systematic destruction promoted from Berlin is in full progress at the present time. No good purpose can be served by blinking the facts and trying to allay public suspicion. The American public ought to know more rather than less about the Teutonic propaganda in this country.

## LORD KERRY ON HIS FATHER'S LETTER

Special to The Christian Science Monitor  
MATLOCK, England—At a meeting of his constituents held at Matlock, Lord Lansdowne's son, Lord Kerry, M. P. for West Derbyshire referred to his father's recently published letter. Lord Kerry said:

Every one conversant with public affairs knows that the written as well as the spoken word is always liable to misconstruction. Lord Lansdowne's letter has been so construed by a large portion of the press and public that meanings have been read into his words which they were certainly not intended to convey. At the same time I must admit that his views, as I first read them, did not commend themselves to me. Of this I have made no secret. A few days after the publication of Lord Lansdowne's letter there appeared in the press a report of a speech delivered by President Wilson in America, and a great deal of the discussion on this matter has centered on the extent to which the aims and objects of these two pronouncements might be held to agree or to differ. There was much which was identical in both, notably five points enumerated toward the end of my father's letter which are to be found expressed in different language, but with the same purpose. In the speech of the American President there were, however, some notable passages in the speech which I should like to have seen, but I did not find in my father's letter. I refer particularly to those which dealt with the determination of the Allies to secure the objects for which we originally entered the war—a determination which was forcibly expressed by Mr. Asquith a few days ago and again by the Prime Minister on Friday night. Speaking generally, I think it will be agreed that the two utterances differed considerably in tone, and that this difference in tone was mainly responsible for the difference in intention which was generally held to underlie them. Lord Lansdowne's critics must, I think, admit that he himself is the best judge of his own intentions, and, as far as these are concerned, this question has been publicly disposed of by a statement which he made to the representative of The New York Times. Lord Lansdowne said:

"I have read the President's address with warm admiration. I am in agreement with the policy which he has so eloquently described, and I notice with much pleasure that his speech contains passages which completely support the views which I have endeavored to express."

I may add, continued Lord Kerry,

that I have myself discussed these matters at length with my father, and he has assured me that nothing was further from his object than to suggest a line of action differing in any way from that advocated by President Wilson. For my part I am glad to leave it at that. Before, however, I quit the subject, I should like to ask my friends and constituents in West Derbyshire to join with me in reprobating the personal attacks which have been made in connection with the letter referred to. It is one thing to differ from or to misunderstand an opinion expressed on matters of the moment on which every one must have his own views. It is quite another thing to lend one's self, as so many have unfortunately done, to scurrilous abuse and extravagant misstatements such as those which have been made with regard to Lord Lansdowne in this matter.

## SPECIAL RALLY OF WOMEN'S LAND ARMY

Special to The Christian Science Monitor  
LEEDS, England—A special rally of the West Riding detachment of the Women's Land Army was held recently in Leeds, with the view of arousing women to the importance of doing what they could to help in solving the food problem. The Women's Land Army in their working kit, headed by the band of the thirteenth battalion of West Riding (S. Leeds) volunteer regiment, marched in procession through the principal streets to the town hall, where badges and long service stripes were distributed. The Earl of Hardwood, Lord-Lieutenant of the West Riding, presided, and in his address said the country was faced with two all-important problems. The first was the ever-increasing problem of man-power, and the second was the problem of food production. He emphasized the importance of the work the women were doing and cordially acknowledged their help.

Sir Berkeley Moynihan, who also spoke, said the women had given a splendid example of discipline and devotion. He thought that it would be necessary for every active man and woman to concentrate all their capacity and all their energy upon winning the war. The country's task, he declared, was really only beginning. He spoke gravely of the means, legitimate and illegitimate, that Germany was taking to try to win the war, and the enormous effort the German nation was making. The German ideal and methods, he said, might be hateful, but it must be realized that the inculcation of German doctrines into a whole people for two generations had achieved incredible results. These things, he thought, should be constantly remembered. Nobody, he continued, who had served in France, in Flanders and elsewhere in Europe, as he had, and who had visited America, could doubt for one moment that victory would be won by the Entente Allies. The splendid tenacity, courage, and unconquerable heroism of the troops placed the issue beyond a doubt. No one could doubt of victory, he concluded, who knew what the women of England had done. Nothing, he said, had moved him more in going round the hospitals than the unceasing devotion, care, and infinite kindness of the women in the hospitals. He was sure the women on the land were playing a part equally devoted. They were serving their country just as faithfully as anybody else, and when victory at last was won none would be able to say that they had played a wretched part than the women of England.

## SOLDIERS' CINEMA IN TRAFALGAR SQUARE

Special to The Christian Science Monitor  
LONDON, England—An open-air cinematograph exhibition was recently opened in Trafalgar Square intended specially for wounded soldiers and those on leave. Mr. Andrew Fisher, High Commissioner for Australia, who is responsible for the organization of this scheme, explained that his idea was to provide an open-air entertainment for the men and their friends, but with no thought of competing with the theaters and music-halls whose managers had already done so much for the soldiers. This was simply an additional attraction. Thanks were due, he added, to Dr. Addison, Minister of Reconstruction, the Board of Works, and Lieut.-Gen. Sir Francis Lloyd, and to the Commissioner of Police, for permitting the experiment in the square. On behalf of the Government, Dr. Addison wished the experiment every success. Messages from the Prime Minister and from Lieut.-Gen. Sir Francis Lloyd were thrown on the screen. The message signed by Mr. Lloyd George was:

"Let us be one people, one in aim, one in action, one in resolution to win the most sacred cause ever entrusted to a great nation."

Lieut.-Gen. Sir Francis Lloyd's message ran:

"Fight the good fight of food by denying ourselves a little; a little from those who can spare will be much for those who want. It will help the brave men who are fighting so splendidly in France, Flanders, and the other fronts."

Pictures were shown of war scenes in which the Anzacs were engaged, and also food production and war saving films. The band of the Coldstream Guards under the direction of Maj. Mackenzie Rogan contributed the music. The exhibition is to be held at 12, and 4 o'clock, and there will be short addresses on the war and other subjects at intervals. The lantern is in a motor lorry, and the pictures are shown on a sheet on a covered stage specially erected at the foot of the terrace in front of the National Gallery. Garden seats at the foot of the Nelson Column are to be reserved for men in uniform.

## BARON HEYKING ON RUSSIAN DEMOCRACY

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, England—Baron Heyking, former Russian Consul-General in London, delivered an address at a meeting of the Russian Societies Association held at King's College recently. Intellectual relations between the British democracy and the new Russian democracy, Baron Heyking said, would be valuable to both peoples. He pointed out that they complemented each other in many of their characteristics, and that intellectual intercourse would be valuable to the development of both. In the matter of education in the two countries, he remarked that while the Russian had a wider and more general knowledge than the Englishman, he had no knowledge or leaning for outdoor games and so missed the training and the incentive to organized action which the Englishman imbibed in his school days. There was a tendency now that Russia had become a democracy to compare her with the old democracy of Great Britain which had been evolved through centuries. The Russian idea of freedom was a different one to that which prevailed in England and should not be judged according to preconceived ideas. It involved for the Russian the opportunity for unrestricted action. He had become his own master, and since conventionalism was irksome to him, he would strike out a path of his own. At present this had led to the exaggerated diversity of opinion which was now seen in Russia. Here, again, close relations with England would enable the methodical freedom of the British race to exercise a steadying and regulating influence on the forces which had been loosed in Russia.

Commander Locker Lampson, at the close of Baron Heyking's address, expressed his great admiration and faith in the Russian people. He said how touched he had been on many occasions by the humanity which he had seen expressed by soldiers in the Russian Army. He instanced one occasion when, being alone with a party of Cossacks whose language he could not understand, he noticed that they were discussing something between themselves, and he afterward found that they had arranged to provide him, from their already insufficient rations, with all that he needed during his stay with them. Serious as the situation was in Russia at the present time, and serious as were its results to the western front, he did not despair that even now Russia might be of some military use to the Allies during this war. He himself would always speak in support of Russia, for he was not only aware of the greatness of the Russian people, but he also knew that whoever spoke against Russia or condemned her was playing the German game.

## SPAIN EXPERIENCES COTTON SHORTAGE

By The Christian Science Monitor special  
BARCELONA, Spain—Until quite recently Spain imagined that the intimations she had received to the effect that the supply of raw cotton from the United States was to be stopped forthwith, need not be taken as either exactly literal or final, and negotiations that were opened led to the belief that the peninsula would have fair supplies at its disposal. Inquiries at that time in Barcelona, the chief center of cotton manufacture, led to the understanding that no serious shortage was feared. This situation has, however, been suddenly changed and a great sensation has been caused in the Barcelona district by a cablegram received from the United States, signed by an important exporting firm, and subsequently confirmed, in which it is stated that the United States prohibits finally the exportation of any raw cotton to Spain, the reason given being that the Spanish Government does not accede to the requests that the American Government has made to it.

The immediate result of this surprising news was that various manufacturers at once reduced their hours of work, and a meeting of all sorts of prominent people engaged in different branches of the cotton industry was held at the headquarters of the Camara de la Industria to consider this new difficulty from all points of view. It was felt by all who attended that the gravity of the problem was very serious. Impassioned exchanges, and at the finish it was decided to summon another and larger meeting of those interested in the industry. Those present at this first meeting maintained a reserve as to their ideas and intentions, but it was understood that they desired to support the Government in every way in its efforts to negotiate successfully with the United States.

The extent of the cotton manufacturing industry in Catalonia is not generally appreciated, even in Spain. There are here more than 2,000,000 spindles and 80,000 looms. The number of workpeople in one capacity or another associated with this industry in Catalonia is 300,000, which is 15 per cent of the total population of the region. It is believed that with the stocks in hand it may be possible to work for three months and a half, and it is hoped that by the end of that time the Government will have come to some agreement with the Allies to put an end to the difficulty. The presidents of the Chamber of Industry and other bodies are calling a meeting of the spinners to propose to them that work in the factories should be stopped on one day of the week, and that full wages should be paid to the workpeople on that day, and all other privileges, such as the extra allowances in subsistence to workers, and so forth, should be presented without deduction, so as to avoid, as far as possible, any ground for disturbances. It is hoped that in this way the situation may be relieved, but great anxiety is felt everywhere.

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**ROTARIANS TO AID BOYS' PIG CLUBS**  
KNOXVILLE, Tenn.—A Nashville dispatch to the Knoxville Sentinel states that rotarians of Knoxville are squarely behind the Food Administration's program for increased production of 15 per cent in Tennessee this year. A letter from the secretary of the Knoxville Rotary Club to the Food Administration states that it is planned to have every one of the 71 members of that organization endorse the notes of two boys, with the proceeds of which each boy will buy a pig and become a member of the Rotarians Pig Club. At Nashville nearly 200 members of the Rotary Club have each pledged to stand sponsor for a boy in the pig club. Memphis and Chattanooga Rotarians are also very much interested in the plan and have pledged cooperation.

**NORMAL STUDENTS PUT UP MUCH FOOD**  
Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Southern Bureau  
NASHVILLE, Tenn.—Prof. W. J. Hale, president of the Negro Normal School, near this city, has made a report of recent activities at that institution in which the relates that, since the cold weather set in, the students have put up nearly 5000 pounds of hog meat, the hogs having been raised at the school piggery earlier in the season. The domestic economy department also conserved such large quantities of vegetables and fruits last summer that the seminary has been practically self-supporting during the term.

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## BOOK REVIEWS AND LITERARY NEWS

PROFESSOR HAZEN  
ON GERMAN RULE

"Alsace-Lorraine Under German Rule." By Charles Dornier. Henry Holt & Co., New York City. \$1.25 net.

Professor Hazen of Columbia University is the author of the most widely circulated American history since 1915. Its popularity is based on its accuracy, fairness and readability. Because of his prestige and because of the merit of the work this book on the Alsace-Lorraine problem will have a considerable educating effect in the United States, and on the side of the American republic standing by the French republic in a demand for a restoration of the territory taken by Germany in 1871, under the terms of the Treaty of Frankfurt and following the triumph of the Bismarckian ethics and the von Moltkean militarism.

Professor Hazen's customary calm, dispassionate, rather professionally academic manner when writing for schools and colleges that have students of all races origins in them, he has cast aside for this place of work; and it throbs with a feeling that is intense, and is artistic in its effective citation of facts and opinions calculated to produce a maximum effect among his countrymen, as for instance when he makes his climax and shows that soldiers and sailors bound out of New York harbor for the fighting front off the western coast of Europe and in France and Flanders sail past "Liberty Enlightening the World," the colossal statue designed by a gifted son of Alsace, Auguste Bartholdi.

Two lines of argument and historical summary are developed step by step in this book, and the first is the relative degree of liberty and home rule which the two provinces enjoyed under their pre-Prussian and post-Prussian nominal share in the German circle of states, with the advantage, so far as liberty and fair play count, all with the medieval and post-Reformation days of the period leading up to the Peace of Westphalia and the illegitimate usurpations of Louis XIV. Then followed French control of the territory without any such overriding of popular preferences and rights, and with steady growth of sympathy for French ideals until the days of the Revolution. There was a liberalizing of the peoples in favor of freedom and democracy which has continued to this day, and has made impossible any real assimilation of the people to the Prussian theory of the states enforced since 1871, and culminating in the abortive uprising following the Sarre and Zabern affair in 1914, preceding by but a few months the opening of the war.

The other phase of the problem with which Professor Hazen deals is the cultural effect upon the Alsacians and the inhabitants of Lorraine, first of the Protestant Reformation and second of the French Revolution, which permanently fixed them as quite different in ideal, both as to politics and social structure, from the Germanic notion of "kultur" that from the days of Frederick the Great to von Bethmann-Hollweg has flourished at Berlin. These epoch-marking events in world history left an imprint on a people that far outweighs any outward and formal use by them of the German language and continuance of the externals of life that are non-Galic. Hence Professor Hazen is not impressed with the language test as a standard of loyalty or a standard of right in determining political affiliations. "The principle of one language, one people," he says, "is loaded with dynamite," and it applied at all must be applied consistently. In which case, what about the Poles within the German empire who use a Slavic speech, or the 15,000,000 in Schleswig who speak Danish? Neither does he accept the soundness of the German argument that inclusion of Alsace and Lorraine established a "natural boundary for Germany," or that it but confirmed ancient "historical rights." His explanation of the terms of the Treaty of Frankfurt as they affected the provinces, is that the Germans took them because they wanted them. It was "the will to power" and based on assumed military necessities. "She sided with the good old fossil past" which denies all rights to people concerned in any forcible annexation, and obedient to a "sterile monism" Germany practiced a philosophy "not beyond the imaginative grasp of a cave dweller's mind." As for the Treaty of Frankfurt, it is the author's opinion that like the treaty guaranteeing the neutrality of Belgium, it also has gone on the scrapheap, and by Germany's act; and the duty of the Twentieth Century is to redress the iniquity of the Nineteenth, and when France stands among the victors in the present war she should take over peoples who never have ceased to be French in feeling; and this without any referendum of the population affected.

TURKISH EMPIRE'S  
GROWTH AND DECAY

"The Turkish Empire: Its Growth and Decay." By Lord Eversley. London: T. Fisher Unwin. 12s. 6d. net.

To have compressed successfully within a single volume of 380 pages the intricate maze of detail which makes up the history of the process by which the Turkish Empire was built and subsequently dismembered is no light achievement. For considerable light upon the growth of that Empire the public is already indebted to Mr. Herbert Gibbons, of Princeton University, who has dealt quite recently with the history of the four great Sultans who laid its foundations. The difficulties with which historians have had to contend have been increased by the fact that prior to the capture of Constantinople in 1453 no Turkish but only Greek annals are available. For long the two large volumes on the growth of the Empire

compiled in 1610 by the English historian Knolles remained the sole English source of information, but these volumes were based upon a comparatively small number of the Greek annals. The vastness of the subject is indicated by the fact that von Hammer, the German historian, required 18 volumes for his account of the Ottoman Empire from the accession of Osman to the Treaty of Kainardji in 1774.

Lord Eversley, who has witnessed most of the more recent events which have led to the dismemberment of the Turkish Empire and who has visited the Near East on more than one occasion, is able through personal experience to appreciate the effects of Turkish misrule and to realize how great is the contrast presented by the stagnation of Constantinople when compared with the improvements which have been effected in those provinces which have gained their independence. While studying the causes underlying the movements which led successively to the consolidation of the Empire under the first ten Sultans and its gradual but steady disruption under their successors, he has come to the conclusion that there is no ground for the prevailing impression that the invaders of Europe were impelled by zeal for Islam. Their whole history goes to prove that plunder and confiscation, not missionary zeal, were their chief incentives.

In tracing the dismemberment of Turkey, Lord Eversley expresses his views with perfect candor. He holds that, thanks to the régime of the Young Turks, the loss of territory during the six years of their predominance from 1908 to 1914 "rivaled in extent of territory and population those incurred either by Mahmud II or by Abdul Hamid II." The contrast between the remarkable growth of the Ottoman Empire from the close of the Thirteenth Century to the middle of the Sixteenth and its equally remarkable decay thereafter is skillfully drawn. The first period was one of military efficiency sustained by a system of military rewards for victories and bravery; in the second the servitude of the Christian states has been prolonged, despite the steady disruption of Turkish rule, owing to the lack of union amongst them for the purpose of resistance.

To what are we to attribute the decay of this vast Empire? Lord Eversley is correct in holding that the Ottoman State was a pure autocracy which needed for its preservation a succession of competent autocrats, and that its decadence was due to the absence of such succession to the deterioration of the army when deprived of incentive to military ardor and to widespread corruption. It was this last factor which contributed so largely to the miserable conditions under which the Christian populations have existed during the past 300 years of Turkish misrule. If to these causes of disintegration are added the crimes committed in Armenia and Syria, the origin of Turkey's downfall is not far to seek.

## AMERICAN NOTES

The Publishers Weekly, responsive to a steady demand from booksellers, announces that it will be the medium through the coming year for a correspondence course on book-selling carried on by Miss Graham, director of the successful school for booksellers now operative in Philadelphia.

The North American Review begins this month a "war weekly" subsidiary magazine for its own subscribers.

The February Century is to contain further proof of the versatility of Thomas Jefferson, of his knowledge of architecture, and of his skill as a draftsman and designer.

Leon Trotsky's "The Bolsheviks and World Peace" has found a New York translator and publisher. It was written before the Russian revolution and therefore is not colored by any events since that epoch-making event. Trotsky, who is now Russia's Minister of Foreign Affairs and defier of his Russian enemies and German diplomatic opponents, nine months ago was living with his wife and children in a New York tenement in the Bronx district.

Zane Grey's next story is to describe the building of the Union Pacific Railroad.

The I. W. P. is to be described by the Rev. Percy Stickney Grant of New York City in a book "Play for the Workers" which is forthcoming.

William Roscoe Thayer of Cambridge, Mass., the ablest of American historians of Italy and the author of a masterly life of Cavour, also known as the writer of a life of John Jay, has just received from the King of Italy the Order of Saints Maurizio and Lazzaro.

War has compelled suspension of publication of the Print Collectors Quarterly, sponsored by the Museum of Fine Arts, Boston.

Laura E. Richards, daughter of Julia Ward Howe, has published a collection of verse prompted by the world conflict.

The Publishers Weekly prophesies that conditions of business for the bookmaking and book-selling trade in the near future will compel settlement of long-standing disputes between publishers and retailers in order that both may face much graver common obligations with faith and courage.

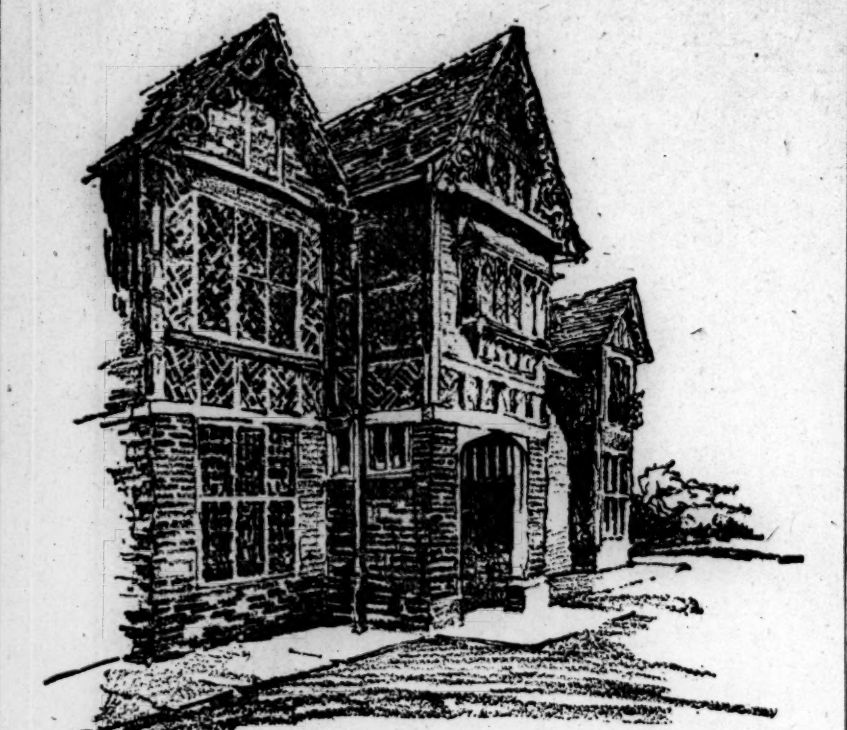
The School of Education of the University of Pennsylvania has had 3000 volumes added to it, so that now it totals a collection of 8000 books specifically dealing with pedagogics, historically and technically viewed. The donor, Dr. James Hooper Pennington, has seen to it that the selections made contribute as far as possible to illuminate the evolution of the school system of the United States.

MR. HISSEY ON THE  
ROAD AND AT THE INN

"The Road and the Inn." By James John Hissey. Macmillan & Co., London. 10s. net.

Mr. Hissey is an experienced and leisurely wanderer, whose method of travel would offer no attraction to the "road-hog," and the unexpected treasures in the way of incidents which leisurely travel, even in a motor car, untrammelled by limitations of time or special direction, can unfold are known only to the experienced wanderer along the open road. The absence of any definite goal, the hazard following of the indication of

more fortunate in grasping the real and intimate charm of Boston than he was in the case of New York. For all his well-meant intentions, his picture of Boston is a caricature, and as such, not good of its kind. He gives to the outsider the picture of Boston he is accustomed to: a town swarming with fat-headed, severely tailored, masculine women, staggering under the burden of their own valises. The well-worn jest about the naïve ancestor-worship of Boston's best families receives the attention of a whole chapter, and when Mr. Schackleton is struck by the tremendous significance of the words: "His great-grandfather," snatched from conversation of two men who pass him



Drawn for The Christian Science Monitor from photograph by permission of Macmillan & Co., Ltd.  
Dorney Court, the porch

a signpost down a quiet lane, may produce greater surprise and more exquisite joy than the most elaborately planned quest.

Setting out with Mr. Hissey in search of the humors of life and the picturesque, it is your own fault if you fail to find joy in the scenery and places to which he takes you, and entertainment in the country folk you meet and in the country inns where you rest. If you know how to approach them, rural folk are the most communicative of all beings; if you are a good listener you can become a learner of much interesting lore. The quiet of the wooded solitudes; the inexpressible delight of a fresh and windy day upon the height of a southern down, from whence, as the fleecy clouds scurry by, you may perchance catch a sudden gleam of golden glory on the sea; a glimpse of one of England's stately homes calling up traditions of a great past, of an ancient farmstead rich in architectural beauties, or of a humble cottage that delights the artist's eye though maybe it is far from the last word of comfort or convenience to the occupier; the quiet chat in the shaded lane with gypsy or tramp who have reduced to an art the life of the free and whose knowledge of country life is the envy of the naturalist; all these and many other delights can be yours in imagination as you sit cozily before the fire in your armchair—thanks to Mr. Hissey.

The volume is illustrated with some attractive reproductions of photographs and sketches taken by the author.

NEW YORK, BOSTON,  
AND MR. SHACKLETON

"The Book of New York." By Robert Shackleton. Philadelphia: Penn Publishing Company. \$2.50 net.

"The Book of Boston." By Robert Shackleton. Philadelphia: Penn Publishing Company. \$2.50 net.

New York, the magic city, the levitation of the New World. "To be sure," in the picturesque parlance of an O. Henry character, "there is a whole heap of conversation in that topic." And one is convinced that Mr. Shackleton has not missed a single opportunity in that extensive conversation. Every foot, we feel certain, from the Battery to the Bronx, from Brooklyn to the Palisades, has been explored, and information and anecdote extracted from it. To be always fully in sympathy with the author's rustic vein of humor, it is necessary to possess that same particular brand of it, otherwise it is apt to jar now and then. And there will be those among Mr. Shackleton's readers who will lament the fact that he sees every where occasion to crack his little jokes, for as a humorist he lacks that essential quality that distinguished the masters of the art. Fielding, Sterne, Bret Harte, Mark Twain, etc., the quality of reverence. For those whose own imagination can supply the romantic charm of the old Knickerbocker landmarks, the book will prove an agreeable stimulus.

As a guide book it leaves little to be desired, and it will go far toward correcting the erroneous belief that Fifth Avenue and Broadway constitute the whole of New York worth seeing.

Boston receives at the hands of Mr. Shackleton the same conscientious treatment. Not a house up and down Mount Vernon and Pinckney streets and Beacon Hill worth mentioning, but it is recorded with full description and history and the history of its various inhabitants. Even Bostonians may learn about the history of their city a number of details they may have been ignorant of. It cannot be said that Mr. Shackleton has been any

in the twilight on Beacon Hill, he seems to forget that the people in Phoenix, Ariz., have perhaps, great-grandfathers also, and may occasionally see fit to bring them into their conversation.

Both books are profusely illustrated with photographs and pretty little sketches by R. L. Boyer. Handsomely and uniformly bound, they are two most attractive volumes of the gift-book variety.

## ENGLISH NOTES

LONDON, England.—In "Silver: Its History and Romance," published by Hodder & Stoughton, Benjamin White shows an intimate knowledge of the production of the United States, Canada, Mexico, Central and South America, Australia, and Europe, and provides useful statistics of the output of the various mines with an account of their working and of the distribution of silver deposits. An informing chapter in the book is that on "The London Silver Market."

Mr. Heinemann announces for publication "at the conclusion of the war" a complete edition of Swinburne's works, of which he has secured the copyright. Edmund Gosse and Thomas J. Wise will be the editors. Two volumes of Swinburne's unpublished writings are promised for immediate publication. Mr. Heinemann also announces a new play in verse by John Massfield, entitled "Good Friday," which has already appeared in magazine form.

"Memoirs of Midland Politics" is the title of a volume by Lord Channing of Wallingborough which is being published by Messrs. Constable, who are issuing a new gift book "Little Brother and Little Sister," illustrated by Arthur Rackham. A limited edition will be printed of this work on handmade paper, in addition to the ordinary edition.

A tribute to the services rendered to the nation by the British merchantmen during the past three years is paid by Archibald Hurd in a volume entitled "The Brotherhood of the Sea" which Messrs. Jarrold have in the press.

To their cheap reprints Messrs. Nelson have added Sir Martin Conway's "The Alps From End to End," with a chapter by Rev. W. A. B. Coolidge, a Fellow of Magdalen College, Oxford, and himself a climber of note, and Edmund Candler's "The Unveiling of Lhasa."

Cinema plays have taken such a strong hold upon the public that it is not surprising to find an enterprising author coming forward to explain how to write and how to sell them. Eustace H. Bell, the author of "Cinema Plays," who issued "The Art of the Photo-Play" four years ago, gives his further experience in the present volume, which is published by Stanley Paul.

Mrs. Ward has contributed an introductory memoir to a series of "Last Lectures of Wilfred Ward," which Messrs. Longmans will publish. They are also bringing out a new edition of Sir William Crookes' "The Wheat Problem," to which Lord Rhonda has contributed a preface. This work is based on Sir William's presidential address to the British Association in 1898.

In "The Education of the South African Native," published by Longmans, Charles T. Loran advocates the overhauling and thorough reconstruction of native education under European tutelage with the view ultimately of self-government. Before this aim is achieved it would seem as though

the natives will have to pass through many stages of self-development. The problems before the educators are numerous and complex, and one that calls for very careful consideration is the vexed question whether the native is to live together and on equal terms with the white man, or whether he is to be trained and equipped to set up a community of his own apart from the white man.

"Last Words on Great Issues" is the title of a new volume of political and sociological essays by Dr. J. Beattie Crozier, of which Chapman & Hall are the publishers.

EARLY NAVAL HISTORY  
OF THE UNITED STATES

"A Naval History of the American Revolution." Two vols. \$2. "Our Naval War With France." \$1.50 net. Gardner W. Allen. Houghton Mifflin Company, Boston.

Issued prior to the opening of the present war, these volumes by a Boston student of the naval history of the United States have taken on new value, in part for their intrinsic merit and also because of the new interest which America's share in the war is creating in her past relations with Great Britain and with France, now her "associates"—to quote the official phraseology—in the common task of defeating Germany and her vassal allies.

Mr. Allen has not tried to be the interpreter of the philosophy of history, after the fashion of Mahan or Fluke. His more traditional and yet quite indispensable task of chronicling facts, from the widest possible sources of information, domestic and foreign, from state papers, from diaries and journals of naval commanders, and from the periodical press of the period, he has gleaned, arranged, and marshaled his data. The narrative is clear, logically developed, and judicial in temper. It is a record of small beginnings, not a few administrative shortcomings, but also of prowess, marked nautical skill, and large results achieved with comparatively small fleets and slight armaments, judged by contemporary standards, not to mention those of today.

Political and military relations today between the United States and Great Britain and France are so different from those existing during the period dealt with in these volumes that a reading of the books is made the more fascinating by the contrast. Could there be a more absolute contrast than that between "Citizen" Genet and Ambassador Jussarand? It is Count Bernstorff that the recalled French Minister was nearest like in his character and tactics. The United States of the late Eighteenth Century had a pro-French minority as hostile to real national interests as the early Twentieth Century pro-German minority have been. The first Secretary of its Navy Department, Stoddert, is said by Mr. Allen to have had "far-seeing and statesmanlike views regarding naval expansion and preparation, and if his recommendations had been adopted the country might have been saved much humiliation, expense and bloodshed within the next twenty years." This comment has a note of criticism, not missing today, although not directed so much at the navy as at the army. "Muddling through," it would seem, has not been unknown in the United States from the first.

## A LIBRARY FOR FIVE POUNDS

Sir W. Robertson Nicoll has been devoting the "Correspondence of Claudius Clear" for several weeks in the British Weekly to the formation of a library for £5. Subjoined is his list of selected volumes, given, however, only in the Oxford editions:

Books of Reference—Concise English Dictionary. (3s. 6d. net).  
Essays and Belles Lettres—Emerson's Essays, Bacon's Essays, Lamb's "Essays of Elia," G. W. Holmes' "Autocrat of the Breakfast Table," Carlyle's Essays (2 vols. "On Heroes," "Past and Present"), Macaulay's Essays (2 vols. Standard Authors, 2s. net each), Ruskin's "Sesame and Lilies" (in all, 12s. 9d. net).  
Religion—Sir Walter Scott: "Ivanhoe," "The Heart of Midlothian," "The Antiquary," "Rob Roy," "The Oxford Scott, 1s. 6d. per vol. 6s. net). Jane Austen: "Emma," "Pride and Prejudice" (and "Persuasion," 2s. net, 3d.). Dickens: "Pickwick Papers" (2 vols. in the World's Classics, 2s. 6d. net); "Nicholas Nickleby," "Martin Chuzzlewit," "David Copperfield," all in the World's Classics (8s. net). The "Vanity Fair," "The Newcomes," "Esmond" (in the World's Classics); all three in the Oxford Thackeray (1s. 3d. or 4s. 6d. net). Charlotte Brontë: "Jane Eyre," "Villette" (2s. 6d. net). George Eliot: "Scenes of Clerical Life," "Adam Bede," "Silas Marner" (3s. 9d. net). Hawthorne: "The Scarlet Letter" (1s. 3d. net). Blackmore: "Lorna Doone" (1s. 3d. net). De la Fontaine: "Fables" (1s. 3d. net). Swift: "Gulliver's Travels" (1s. 3d. net).  
Poetry—Shakespeare's Works (Standard Authors), Palgrave's "Golden Treasury," with additional poems (this edition especially commended); Milton, Burns, Wordsworth, Coleridge, Byron, Keats, Shelley, Longfellow (2 vols.), Tennyson, Robert Browning, Arnold, Christina Rossetti, Morris (1s. 6d. net).  
Biography—Boswell's "Johnson" (2 vols. Standard Authors), Carlyle's "Life of Sterling" (3s. 6d. net).  
Religion—Bunyan's "Pilgrim's Progress" (also in Standard Authors) (2s. 6d. or 3s. 6d. net).  
Miscellaneous—Montaigne's Essays (3 vols.), Cervantes' "Don Quixote" (2 vols.), Homer's "Odyssey" (Pope's translation), Darwin's "Origin of Species" (3s. 6d. net).

In "Claudius Clear" list are a gazetteer and an encyclopedia, Macaulay's "History of England" and Green's "Short History," Lockhart's "Life of Scott" and Mrs. Gaskell's "Life of Charlotte Brontë," Hawthorne's "Blithedale Romance" and four novels by Trollope, which have not been published hitherto by the Oxford Press (though Mrs. Gaskell's classic biography is in the press at Oxford), and these together cost £1 18s. 9d. Gibbon's "Decline and Fall" is commendable but not included. It can be obtained in the World's Classics, in seven volumes for 8s. 3d.

## A LITERARY CAUSERIE

In the literature of the Nineteenth Century, realism played many parts, was preached from many pulpits, but he who would find the genuine home of realism, where it was born, not made, where simply and unselfconsciously it was unfolded in the everyday lives of the people, must seek for it in Russia. Among the Russian men of letters from the time of Pushkin to the present day, there are great reformers, in the sense that there are great idealists, with a passionate desire to alleviate the troubles of their own people, but of reformers such as Ibsen, Zola, and Bernard Shaw there are none. The Russian writers have not used their realism to offset glaring artificialities, to expose dramatically or laboriously certain follies and abuses, nor to pillory any particular system or individual. Their object has been to mirror the lives and feelings of the men and women among whom they have lived, with no desire whatever for theatrical effect. The exaggerated, the fabulous, be they produced by limelight or burlesque, have no attraction for the Russian people, and they find no place in their literature.

It is because of their marvelous fidelity to things as they are, that the Russians are probably the greatest historians of humanity in the world. During the last century, beginning with Pushkin and Gogol, and continuing with such rich variety and yet with such indisputable unity in Tourgeniev, Tolstoy, Dostoevsky, and Tchekov, there has thus been depicted in Russian literature almost every aspect of the national character. Of Pushkin, Prince Kropotkin has said that "he created, in a few years, the Russian language." With that patience, insight, and amazing comprehension, which were to characterize the work of his successors, Pushkin wrote of the things of everyday life, of the little tragedies and comedies common to human experience. He possessed neither the exquisite humor of Gogol, nor the dramatic fire of Dostoevsky, nevertheless he did great things for Russian literature. For his part, not the least of them was his eager advice to Gogol, then at the outset of his career, to devote his genius to depicting the lives and scenes of the simple people. Gogol obeyed, and so there came to be written by the man who has been called "the forerunner of the literary movement against serfdom," some of the finest chapters, not only in the literature of Russia, but in the literature of the world. The great charm of Gogol's writings lies largely in the fact that, unlike so many Russian books, they contain a rich measure of sunlight. Gogol wrote joyously of spring and summer, of flower-jeweled gardens, of azure skies and the silvery song of larks. Fiercely and darkly he wrote also, when the sufferings of his people swept in upon him, but his natural gladness of heart and his steady confidence in the ultimate triumph of good preserved him from bitterness and despair.

It is curious that English readers, long familiar with the skill and grace of Turgeniev and the majestic philosophy of Tolstoy, whose voice has rolled over continents, should know so little of Gogol, Russia's greatest humorist, and even less of Dostoevsky, whose genius rises like a gigantic mountain peak among his contemporaries. The realism of Dostoevsky must stand alone. It cannot find comparison with the grace and beauty of Pushkin and Turgeniev, with the delicate humor and pathos of Gogol and Tchekov, nor yet with the intellectual idealism of Tolstoy.

In his solitary, rugged splendor, Dostoevsky is one of the most remarkable, one of the most tragic figures in Russian literature. A colossal worker, he appeared during his career to win little but failure and persecution. His honesty and loftiness of endeavor served only to turn men of all parties against him. In his political life, the revolutionary trusted him as little as the government official; in his writings he was constantly faced by humiliation and disappointment. With unflinching courage and determination Dostoevsky bore his reverses; nor did they ever turn him from his purpose, his effort to deliver his fellow-countrymen from ignorance and tyranny.

Today in Russia Dostoevsky's broad-minded patriotism and courageous devotion are fully recognized and it may be said that there he has already come into his own. Mr. Maurice Raring, who has written so finely about the great Russians of the Nineteenth Century, has said, "he is something more than a Russian writer, he is a brother to all mankind." While this is preeminently true of Dostoevsky, it must be recognized as also true, in some measure, of every realistic writer who has understood realism as did he and the great writers of his time and country. In the wealth of their compassion, patience, and comprehension they proved kinship, not merely with their own people, but with all humanity. Of Dostoevsky it must be said that perhaps more than any other writer he recognized this unity, merging his own love of country in a patriotism which is universal.

"Our affairs," declared Dostoevsky at Moscow in 1880, "are the affairs of the whole world. . . . to be a real Russian means simply this: to strive towards bringing about a solution and an end to European conflicts. . . . and in the end, perhaps, to utter the great and final word of universal harmony, the fraternal and lasting concord of all peoples according to the gospel of Christ."

FRANCE, THE NATION  
AND ITS DEVELOPMENT

"France: The Nation and Its Development from Earliest Times to the Establishment of the Third Republic." By William Henry Hudson. New York: Frederick A. Stokes Company. \$1.50 net.

This very attractively gotten up volume in the "Great Nations" series gives a comprehensive résumé of French history down to the establishment of the Third Republic. It is primarily a literary history, with just enough of the air of a textbook to make clear the outline and sequence of events, and to make the book valuable for reference. The logical and clear-cut book and chapter divisions, as well as the generous index, add to its value from this standpoint. There are over 80 artistic illustrations.

The book is written for popular usage and makes no pretensions to profound scholarship. Indeed, it at times tends to perpetuate certain popular ideas—for example the darkness and obscurantism of the so-called "Dark Ages."

An interesting departure from the conventional estimates of the ultimate influence of Napoleon, a subject on which Mr. Hudson speaks with special authority, is the statement that "a generation which witnessed the astonishing spectacle of a man who had risen from a sub-lesbiancy bowling over the ancient dynasties like so many nine-pins and a distracting crown among the members of his own family necessarily had its faith in the divine rights of kings very rudely shaken." There is throughout the volume an admirable balancing of the social, literary and economic aspects of French civilization over against the purely political elements. This appears with especial force in the admirable treatment of the reign of Louis XIV, and the economic influences leading up to the Revolution. Considerable attention is also given to the great personalities of each period and each individual has an adequate background of biographical detail.

It is perhaps inevitable that the treatments of literary periods in a history of this sort should cloud over essential distinctions. This is particularly true of the writer's handling of the literature during the reign of Louis XIV. There is no differentiation between the very genuine and healthy classicism of the earlier period from the artificial, stifling neo-classical régime into which it degenerated. The superficiality and preciosity of this school, which, as Brunetiere has pointed out, was really due to feminine influences, the salons, etc., is here made a part of classicism. In attempting too sweeping a generalization Boileau is made a mere pseudo-classic pedant. His line "Etudiez la cour, et connaissez la ville" is quoted in proof, thus overlooking his more general advice, found in the same poem, "Que la nature donc soit votre étude unique."

The introduction takes account of the timeliness of the book: "The history of France—the standard bearer of liberty among the peoples—is fraught with fresh meaning for those of us who believe that the triumph of democracy is the only guarantee of the future of civilization." An interesting illustration of France's right to be considered as a pioneer of democracy is found in Philippe Pot's speech before the States-General of 1484, where he declared that "From the beginning the sovereign people have created kings by their suffrage. Princes exist, not to enrich themselves at the expense of the people, but to enrich and advance the people's welfare. It is only flatterers who attribute to a prince that sovereignty which really exists only in the people." The present work is recognized to be "essentially a struggle of principles"—it is simply the continuation of the great European movement of the past hundred years, a movement that must culminate in the overthrow "of Prussia and of all that Prussia has stood for."

Winston Churchill's story, "The Dwelling Place of Light," is the "best seller" of the period; and as it has nothing to do with Europe or the war and has been more seriously attacked by critics than any other of Mr. Churchill's books, the fact is the more significant, and indicates what a clientele he has built up during his career.

Prof. Stuart P. Sherman's collection of essays "On Contemporary Literature" and Helen Thomas Follett's and Wilson Follett's "Some Modern Novelists" are excellent examples of contemporary criticism that, without being conservative and traditional, on the other hand are not bizarre and iconoclastic.

A complete bibliography of "Social Welfare in Time of War and Disaster" has begun to appear in The Survey, New York City.

The Post Office Department now has a list of 200 seditious periodicals which are denied the use of the mails; and most of them are printed in English. Publishers of school and college textbooks with large sums invested in books used by pupils studying German or about modern Germany are feeling the effect of the boycott that state and city boards of education are enforcing.

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## THE HOME FORUM

## Mastering Mortal Beliefs

WRITTEN FOR THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

IT IS impossible to deny that the consensus of human belief is that man is the victim of that triad of evils—sin, sickness and death, and that nothing short of a miracle, interpreted as meaning the supernatural interposition of divine omnipotent power, can save him. The foundation for this universal belief is no doubt the theory that man is a composite being, a spirit or soul in the body.

Now in Christian Science this theory finds no place. Man is clearly shown to be what the Bible says he is, made in God's image and likeness, that is, a spiritual being; and therefore, as a fact that can be logically and practically sustained, he is not the medium of sin and disease or the slave of evil.

It is scarcely possible to imagine the wholesome revolutionary effect this would have if it were accepted and acted upon. The picture of humanity struggling after health and happiness, and mostly failing, is not encouraging. Looked at from the purely human standpoint, it is a justification for the deepest pessimism. But that is the limited view of sense testimony, which sees things at short range, and it is entirely ignorant of the truth. We are entitled to look further to see the truth.

This is just what Christ Jesus did. His mission might have seemed to be a hopeless one. Religion had been materialized; the concept of God, except to a few, was shadowy and perverted; but the Nazarene saw man as he is, God's child, and with his perfect spiritual understanding he revealed in a quite unexpected way man's unlimited capacity for good, and his true place in God's kingdom.

A similar discouraging picture at first presented itself to the Discoverer of Christian Science. "I saw before me," she says, "the sick, wearing out years of servitude to an unreal master in the belief that the body governed them, rather than mind." (Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures, p. 226.) From that time she entered

upon her Christian ministry of interpreting the spiritual meaning of the Scriptures and demonstrating to the world that freedom and mastery over evil are man's prerogative, for, as she writes, on page 227, "The illusion of material sense, not divine law, has bound you, entangled your free limbs, crippled your capacities, enfeebled your body, and defaced the tablet of your being." Therefore it is that divine law, which is God's law, the activity of good, justly claims man's loyalty and obedience.

The chief trouble is that the belief that man is mortal dominates thought and action. While this has the ascendancy, there will be constant trouble. The material senses will reign. Now just in the proportion that a man learns the nature of these senses, he sees them to be the product of the fleshly or carnal mind. Then, when through Christian Science he learns that man is spiritual and not material, he discovers them to be his enemies and not his friends.

It is possible that as soon as he enters upon the study of how to master these senses, he may be assailed by the sophistries of mortal mind, which would keep him in subjection to its own fatal sway. To be thus kept is plainly to continue in sin, which is simply the indulgence of any thought or word or deed which is not born of spiritual understanding. And while a man does not combat sin the victory or the emancipation which he prays for is impossible. For, as Jesus declared, "Everyone that doeth evil hateth the light," but he added for the world's comfort and encouragement, "He that doeth truth cometh to the light, that his deeds may be made manifest, that they are wrought in God."

Here, therefore, is the way out from the entanglement of the fleshly lusts, which war against God and all that is good. Deeds that are "wrought in God" are the very antithesis of every effort that is made by delving into

matter. From matter you can get nothing but discord and decay; you achieve nothing but that which is in the end worthless. Wealth, fame, and happiness, sought under the impetus of matter's claims, make a man the creature of false concepts, and shackle him with self-imposed bonds.

The Apostle Paul warned Timothy that "if a man also strive for masteries, yet is he not crowned, except he strive lawfully." Now in the Science of Christianity to do a thing lawfully is to recognize that law is spiritual, and that the conflict with error, the warfare with the flesh, is a spiritual warfare. Hence he who would win sees that it is not a question of exercising what is known as will-power. You can no more "will" that you be good or conquer evil than you can "will" yourself out of a belief of sickness into a condition of health. But by learning the truth of being, through conscientious study of Christian Science, you may awaken to a spiritual perception of what are the qualities of mind that make for spiritual ascendancy and victory. Thus it is that fear is destroyed, and every carnal propensity is checked and subjugated, while every decision for right becomes a stepping stone in real advancement, and there is revealed that government of the spiritual idea in consciousness which is the savior of mankind.

To know God is the cardinal lesson that we can draw from the teaching and example of Christ Jesus. For to know God is to learn that His reflection, man, has infinite resources, and that he must be fulfilling the divine purpose. Christian Science is, in this way, helping to set many a man in the right way, showing him that whatever his condition may be, whatever failings he may be entertaining, all that opposes his deliverance or obstructs his mastery over evil is of mortal origin and therefore is an illegitimate intruder, an alien to all that is beneficent. This is the way in which the Christ, or Truth, conquers sickness as well as sin, for, as Mrs. Eddy has written: "He that touches the hem of Christ's robe and masters his mortal beliefs, animality and hate, rejoices in the proof of healing,—in a sweet and certain sense that God is Love." (Science and Health, p. 569.)

## Lamps of Nobleness

As one lamp lights another, nor grows less,  
So nobleness enkindleth nobleness.  
—Lowell.

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and  
HEALTH

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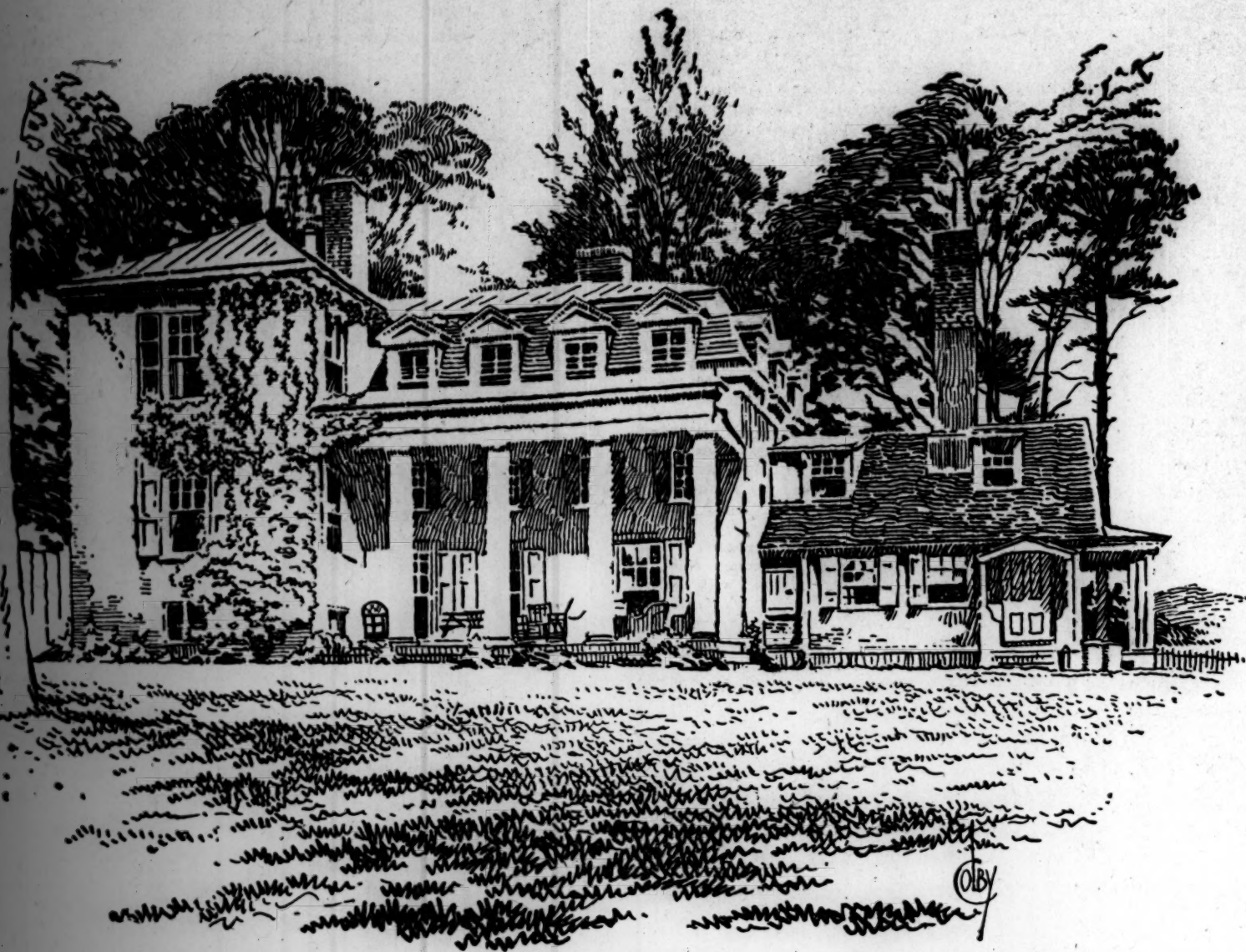
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## Pont Reading House, Ardmore Junction, Pennsylvania

The modern traveler who goes over the route of the old Columbia Railroad, or its successor, the Pennsylvania Railroad, and the Lancaster Turnpike is interested at once in the Welsh names that meet him on every hand—Merion, Narberth, Wynnewood, Bryn Mawr, etc. The early settlers here were Welsh Quakers who came in response to William Penn's invitation and began to carve out homes in the wilderness.

One of these early settlers wrote of his experiences:

"By the providence of God the year 1683 I transported myself with many of my friends to Pennsylvania where I and they arrived, the 16th day of the 9th month 1683, being then thirty-five years old; and settled myself in the

place which afterwards I called Pen-ydd in the township of Merion, which was afterward called so by them, being the first settlers in it, having brought with me one servant from my native land, and fixed my settling here."

William Penn was a frequent visitor in the homes of these early Welsh settlers. An incident of one of his

visits was described by Sutcliffe in 1804. Sutcliffe was at the home of a friend in Merion, whose sister told him that on William Penn's arrival in America he lodged at her grandfather's in Merion. At that time her grandfather was a boy of about twelve years old; and being a lad of some curiosity, and not often seeing such a guest as William Penn, he privately crept to the chamber door, up a flight of steps, on the outside of the building, which was only a log-house.

On peeping through the latchet-hole, he was struck with awe on beholding the great man upon his knees, by the bedside; and could distinctly hear him in prayer, and in thanksgiving, that he was thus provided for in the wilderness.

The oldest portion of a house that is still standing within two miles of Merion Station may have been in existence at the time when Penn made this prayer of thanksgiving. This is Pont Reading House, a short distance from the Lancaster road, on Haverford Road, at Ardmore Junction. This house, which is owned by the Humphrey family, is in three parts. The front section was built in 1813, the middle section dates from 1760, and the rear section is of unknown date. One of the log walls of this section may be seen by those who enter a door on the west side of the house. Much of the original furniture is still in place. The interior woodwork, of curly maple, was made from trees that grew on the estate. Judging from the trees still standing, there must have been a noble forest there when the builder of Pont Reading decided on the site.—John T. Faris.

her ladies of honor with other young ladies of quality, headed by the two young archduchesses, all dressed in their hair full of jewels, with fine light guns in their hands; and at proper distances were placed three oval pictures, which were the marks to be shot at. The first was that of a Cupid, and this motto, "This easy to be valiant here. The second a Fortune, holding a garland in her hand, the motto, For her whom Fortune favors. The third was a sword, with a laurel wreath on the point, the motto, Here is no shame to the vanquished. Near the Empress was a gilded trophy wreathed with flowers, and made of little crooks on which were hung rich Turkish handkerchiefs, tippets, ribbons, laces, etc., for the small prizes. The Empress gave the first with her own hand, which was a fine ruby ring set round with diamonds, in a gold snuff-box. There was for the second, a little Cupid set with brilliants; and besides these, a set of fine china for a tea-table, encased in gold, japan trunks, fans, and many gallantries of the same nature. All the men of quality at Vienna were spectators; but only the ladies had permission to shoot, and the Archduchess Amelia carried off the first prize. I was very well pleased with having seen this entertainment, and I do not know but it might make as good a figure as the prize-shooting in the Eneld, if I could write as well as Virgil. This is the favorite pleasure of the Emperor, and there is rarely a week without some feast of this kind, which makes the young ladies skilful enough to defend a fort, and they laughed very much to see me afraid to handle a gun."

## Help Thy Fellow Men

Let be thy wall and help thy fellow men,  
And make thy gold thy vassal, not thy king.  
And fling free aims into the beggar's bowl.  
And send the day into the darkened heart.  
And more—think well! Do-well will follow thought.  
—Tennyson.

## Stories, Stories, Stories

"As painting represents not only objects but actions, as it represents men and animals doing as well as existing, it cannot, if it would, avoid telling stories. The instant you admit into painting any action whatever, no matter how simple, you admit some suggestion of what went before the action and of what is to follow it and of the cause and intention of the action—that is, you admit some element, however slight, of story." Kenyon Cox writes in his new book, "Concerning Painting."

"Indeed, it is difficult to paint so much as a piece of still life without hinting at a story; for if the objects chosen are congruous and such as might naturally come together, their collocation will hint at some reason for their being where they are, if it is no more than that the dinner is preparing; while if the objects chosen are such as would not naturally be found together, the spectator is set wondering how they came there and to inventing a tale to account for their assemblage."

"You cannot paint a landscape without story-telling, for the mere indication of the hour of the day or of the season of the year will bring to mind the hours and the seasons preceding and following. If you have been successful in giving any animation to your landscape, it will have a sense of continuousness and progression, and will tell the story of the change of the year, of the dawning of the day, or of the coming on of the night. If there are

any houses in your picture, or any dilapidated fields, they will tell something of the history of men. If it is wild nature that you have painted, that fact will tell the spectator that man has not yet come, or has come for the first time in himself, he being the explorer of that solitude.

"With any representation of the human figure the difficulty of avoiding a story becomes still greater. . . . But so far from trying to avoid story-telling, the figure painters of all times and countries have told stories with all their might, and one may almost say that the greater the artist, the more determinedly has he set himself to tell stories. They have not only told stories of that generalized type which they could not well avoid—stories of the life of man and of his habitual actions—but they have told stories of the most specific kind, they have recounted their country's history and, above all, its myths and legends, the tales in which it has crystallized its philosophy and religion.

"Look where you will, to the art of the Egyptians and the Assyrians, the art of the Greeks and the Romans, the art of the Chinese and the Japanese, you will find nothing but stories, stories. The artists of the Renaissance covered the walls of their churches with the stories of the Bible, and Raphael and Michelangelo told more stories and told them better than the others. The Venetians told stories, too, or retold in their own

language and for their own day the old tales of Greece and Rome. The Protestant Rembrandt told the old stories over again in a new way. . . . The French painters of the Eighteenth Century told light . . . tales for a frivolous society, and Hogarth told moral tales for the serious British public. The classicists told stories seriously and sometimes pompously, the romanticists told them poetically or melodramatically, and even the sturdiest of realists tell stories of real life, though they disdain legend and romance. The telling of stories has been so all but universal in the history of the imitative arts that the question is not whether they may advantageously tell stories, but only what stories to tell and how they may best tell them.

"The human delight in a story has undoubtedly led painters at different times to tell stories that were not worth the telling, or that could not be clearly told in painting; and as bad painters have drawn ill or colored ill, so they have told stories badly. In the British art of the last century there was a deal of sentimental or humorous anecdote, illustration of novels and the like, which was used as a sauce to disguise bad painting. Hogarth, who was a good and sound painter, allowed his moralizing tendencies to lead him into the telling of stories which are too complicated to be told by the means proper to his art, and found it necessary to explain himself by written labels—marking

papers 'bill' or 'mortgage,' as who should say: 'This is a sheep—or to pack twenty incidents into the space of one. Greuze told his stories theatrically."

"It is not so that the great painters have told stories. They have chosen some story of vital import, of great dignity, of universal interest. They have so chosen it that it may be told in its essential part by the attitude and gesture of the principal figures, and they have generally chosen a story so well known that the critical moment being depicted, the memory and imagination of the spectator will at once supply all that went before or that comes after it. And having so chosen, they have bent all their powers to the telling of the chosen story as fully, as forcibly, and as clearly as possible, purging away everything unnecessary to that end, avoiding all useless accessories, concentrating upon the few essential facts, the few necessary attitudes and gestures.

"It is the peculiar glory of Giotto that he so told a whole cycle of Bible stories and stories of the lives of the saints that the manner of their telling was fixed, and that for two hundred years his versions of them were repeated with but slight variations. It is one of the glories of Raphael that his manner of telling another such cycle has not yet ceased to dominate our imagination. . . . Millet told the story of the life of labor, of the sowing of the seed

and the reaping of the harvest, of the guarding of the flocks, the hewing of wood and the drawing of water, with the same authority and the same finality. We cannot hear the word sower without seeing the 'august gesture' of that striding figure against the sunset; we cannot hear of gleaming without seeing those bent backs and fingers groping in the stubble. For in painting as in poetry, the story once fittingly and completely told is told forever."

## Give Scope

Give scope to your feeling of the Beautiful and Great within yourself—conceive that every new idea you get does actually exalt you as a thinking being, every new branch of knowledge you master, does in very truth make you richer and more enviable, though there were no other being but yourself in the Universe to judge you.—Carlyle.

## To Be Added

Only add—Deeds to thy knowledge answerable; add faith, Add virtue, patience, temperance; add love,  
By name to come called charity.  
—Milton.

## Not in Cages

It is not in cages, gild them as ye may, that eagles should be reared.—Victor Hugo.



# THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

"First the blade, then the ear,  then the full grain in the ear"

BOSTON, U.S.A., WEDNESDAY, JAN. 23, 1918

## EDITORIALS

### A Reform That Should Go On

UNDER the auspices of various organizations, more particularly the American Prison Association, earnest efforts have been made in the United States, during recent years, to bring about amelioration of prison conditions. Some very able and conscientious men and women have enlisted in the work, and, on the whole, when comparison is made with the not very remote past, it is seen that much has been accomplished. Effort has been directed primarily to alter the attitude of society toward the whole subject of criminology, it being manifest that public indifference must give place to public interest before satisfactory progress could be made. Society had long held to the comfortable belief that its responsibility ended when the offender was placed safely behind the bars. The modern theory of criminology insists that the offender may be, and not infrequently is, a product of conditions for which he is only partly to blame.

Beccaria in Italy and Howard in Great Britain, as far back as the Eighteenth Century, entertained and expressed this view, and strove to remedy some of the evils which had grown out of the opposite opinion of the offender against the established order should be dealt with regardless of consideration. But even these reformers were not the first to inveigh unsuccessfully against man's inhumanity to man, as exemplified in the method of dealing with the breaker of the law. The fight has been going on, to quote from Byron's "Prisoner of Chillon,"—

Since man first pent his fellow men  
Like brutes within an iron den.

It is a remarkable fact that, while prison reform has made great headway in the United States during the last twenty-five years, some of the most shocking abuses in prison housing and discipline have been either overlooked or ignored. Only within a few years has public protest been aroused in behalf of the convicts of Sing Sing, in New York State, especially in behalf of inmates of the now notorious cell block, a structure which might properly be described as a mammoth cave dwelling. It was erected in 1837, and made to contain 1200 cells, arranged in tiers of fifty, each cell being six feet high, six feet long, and a trifle over four feet wide. One of these cells contained one-fourth of the cubic contents of air required by the New York state tenement laws. The cell block was condemned by a grand jury as far back as 1846. Since that time many people had written and talked against the structure, but it continued in use until quite recently, when its demolition was ordered. What misery, what avoidable misery, was experienced in this place during the eighty years of its existence is beyond imagination. Yet for fourscore years it stood not far from the chief city of a great, free country, a monumental satire on civilization and Christianity.

Was this the last of such bastilles in the United States? Now that the Sing Sing cell house has been razed, can it be said that the prison reformers may rest satisfied? Hardly. The Massachusetts State Prison in Charlestown (Boston), to name no others, is little, if any, better than was the old Sing Sing. In the Charlestown structure, built thirty-three years before the foundations of the Sing Sing cell block were laid, the cells are entirely of stone, 7½ feet high, 8½ feet long, and 4 feet wide. They are pronounced dark and damp, and the air in them foul.

The Charlestown prison is, in short, no less a disgrace to Massachusetts than was the old Sing Sing prison to New York. The present Massachusetts Legislature may have many other important calls upon its time and attention, but it could not well do a better thing for the Commonwealth, for the country, and for humanity than to take steps looking to the immediate reconstruction of a substitute, designed on modern and humane lines, for the present state prison.

### Mr. Henderson and the Labor Outlook

THE views expressed by Mr. Henderson, the British labor leader, in a recent interview on the new constitution of the Labor Party, to be laid before the annual conference of that party, just begun in Nottingham, are at once encouraging and disappointing. Mr. Henderson takes, as one would expect him to take, a wide view, but it is not wide enough. There is noticeable among the great labor leaders of several countries a tendency almost unconsciously to fall back, every now and again, into that attitude of class warfare which characterized their position before the war, and there is distinctly traceable throughout the whole of Mr. Henderson's statement a strong feeling that, when peace is finally established, labor will have to "stand up for its rights," and indeed stand up for them more strongly than ever before. "I am not convinced," Mr. Henderson says, "that when the war is over, the conciliatory attitude now characterizing many employers will be a permanent factor influencing the relation between the employer and employed." He then goes on to speak of the impossibility of any Government "ignoring the services of the common people"; of the strongest determination on the part of the people to have the relations of labor "properly established," and to insist that there must be no ground left, in the minds of the workers, for thinking that the Government has demanded that they shall give up something which the Government will not equally insist on being restored to them.

Now Mr. Henderson, as one of the leaders of a great party, is certainly justified in taking up a strong and firm position, nevertheless it cannot be too often or too strongly insisted that the whole solution of the labor problem depends, very largely, upon the attitude adopted toward the question by both parties. There can be no doubt that everything possible should be done to produce a feeling of confidence and cooperation on both sides.

There is something much bigger and grander in the attitude of a Gustave Hervé, for instance, on such questions, the attitude which would enlarge one's vision, and recognize that, inasmuch as cooperation is ultimately inevitable, there is no reason why it should not be achieved at once.

The hope of far too many people is, in fact, far too limited, and when Mr. Henderson practically admits, as he does, that there is a feeling that "the breadth of the constitution, which it is now proposed to establish within the ranks of the Labor Party, may tend to eliminate the essentially labor character of the movement, and to throw open the doors of the party to all workers," he would be well advised to carry his vision still further, and to see the bounds of the Labor Party broken down in all directions, and the Labor Party gradually extending its borders, until it becomes the only party in the country. To adapt the saying of a famous statesman, "We are all laborers now." The achievement of the National Party, in the truest sense of that term, is only a question of time, and it rests very largely with such men as Mr. Henderson and his followers as to how long that time shall be.

### The Great Betrayal

JOHN QUINCY ADAMS once spoke of the danger of the fundamental maxims of a nation's policy being insensibly changed from liberty to force. To paraphrase the words of that statesman in their application to the present Russian Government and its deliberate betrayal of Rumania, Russia's frontlet, instead of beaming with the "ineffable splendor of freedom and independence," bids fair to "flash in false and tarnished luster the murky radiance of dominion and power." Were an Aristophanes in the world today, he would doubtless pour out the phials of his histrionic scorn upon those modern Cleons, Lenine and Trozky, who summarily imprisoned the Rumanian Minister to Petrograd and ordered the arrest of the King of Rumania. The offense of Russia's royal ally appears to have been twofold. He prevented Austrian officers passing through the Rumanian lines to fraternize with the Russians and arrested and disarmed certain Bolshevik Russian regiments. The Rumanian Minister has been freed by the prompt intervention of the allied ambassadors in Petrograd, and one feels a certain undisguised satisfaction in the thought that the King's safety, even if he has not fled to the Macedonian lines by aeroplane, is likely to be automatically assured by the ring of new republics of southern Russia which completely bars access to and from Petrograd. It is also satisfactory to know that the prompt action of the united ambassadors has not committed their governments in any way to recognition of the de facto character of the Bolshevik Government.

The Bolshevik leaders have set a flagrant example of how not to be free though democratic. Not content with leaving Rumania in the lurch, they now play the German game by attempting to get rid of the man who has at least succeeded in keeping his military forces organized and governing with order and discipline. This is more than can be said of the present Russian rulers, who seek to found a civilization without masters, stable government, or money. They are acknowledged disciples of Tolstoy, who inspired the Revolution, as Rousseau had inspired the French Revolution before him. But Tolstoy, like Michael Angelo, seems destined to blight all those who, without his simple Christian faith, would attempt practically to apply his negation of social obligations and his theories of integral pacifism. Were the Lenine-Trozky government a de facto one, as far as the Allies are concerned, this drastic action of the Russians toward Rumania would be tantamount to a declaration of war, for there is only one interpretation to be put upon this extreme measure of the Red government to bend everybody to its despotic will.

The whole history of Russo-Rumanian relations shows that betrayal of this gallant little people by the Muscovite is nothing new. The resistance of Osman Pasha to the Russians at Plevna gave King Charles of Rumania an opportunity to turn the tide in favor of the hard-pressed Russians. Russia won the war against Turkey as a consequence, and rewarded Rumania by seizing Bessarabia. Notwithstanding this, Rumania entered the war as an ally of Russia, and advanced into Transylvania with the promised assurances that her rear would be protected by the vast army which Russia had agreed to pour into Rumania against the Bulgarians. Neither the Russian troops nor the promised machine guns were forthcoming, and one more incident was added to the sordid story of Russian betrayal.

In view of all this, it is comforting to note the assurances just given in Paris by the Rumanian Minister that his country, far from unhappy, would still "carry on," to fulfill her obvious historical destiny. In spite of ravaged fields, occupied towns, and the ruin of her prosperity, great hopes inspire her. She looks steadily and fearlessly to the final unity of her race.

### The Soldier—Then and Now

THE splendid effort to protect the American soldier from the temptations of drink and of war is one of the many modern reversals of the historical attitude toward the soldier. Created to protect the nation and the individual from the enemies of the Constitution, the fighting man in his turn has become an object of protection. Designed to guard us, we now guard him. An object, once, of vainglorious admiration, decked out in spectacular, gaudy trappings, we have taken everything away from him but his bravery and his gun. Formerly a universally accepted hero, extravagantly glorified in prose and song, with love and the sword as his legitimate and irresistible weapons, we have struck the first note of happy disillusionment by picturing the joyous day when the soldier will disappear before a "lasting peace." The poet who attempts to sing today of the fighting man and war in the old Homeric strain might, indeed, find himself without a publisher, and the chances are that, if he were to turn minstrel and sound his chansons in the halls of the rich or before the thresholds of the poor, he would receive very short shrift at the hands of his audience. He

would have to tune his lyre to a different melody, to one that showed the soldier abhorring war per se and taking up arms only at the call of a just and nobly patriotic cause. In short, the soldier of today must be an altruist in spirit. We are far removed from the days when the fighting force was coequal with the group, the tribe, or the nation; and when the right of carrying arms was the supreme distinction between the freeman and the slave. Citizenship and warriorship no longer go together except in a desperate cause, while in modern times, notably in Great Britain and the United States, as a direct result of industrial growth, the total separation of warrior and citizen has been fully attained.

But it is not with this "passing" of the "heroic" age of militarism that we have now to do, so much as with the new social status of the soldier ushered in by the great war. From the moment he is enlisted, the allied soldier is guarded like a child. His moral and physical well-being is a matter for careful attention. Temptations are officially removed from a clearly defined zone round the camp. The best homes vie with each other in entertaining and amusing him in his spare hours. Funds are generously subscribed, in and out of the regiments, that not a single man should lack for comforts. As soon as he reaches the front, he is showered with magazines and first-class reading matter. He is permitted to visit the big cities only on presentation to his regimental officer of a letter from a reputable citizen, "O. K'd" by the local police as to that citizen's honorable standing. The French soldier is forbidden any alcoholic beverage but the lightest of wines. The American soldier, billeted in French houses, finds the family already forewarned against offering him the social glass. Mrs. Astor, we read, visiting a town in France, noticed a large hotel in a prominent location, and learned that it was popular with the American soldiers, but had a bad influence. She immediately bought it for 50,000 francs.

It is truly significant that we now look upon the soldier less as food for cannon than as food for thought. Doubtless the professional soldier will speedily disappear. It was lack of education, of mental food, that once made war a favorite occupation. Now, with modern education and industrialism, law will take the place of war. Already our efforts for the moral welfare of the soldier are raising a powerful bulwark of that future "lasting peace" of which the allied nations dream.

### Keeping the Home Fires Burning

WHEN many American citizens now in a state of affluence, high in the professions, recognized Captains of Industry, or prominent in public affairs, were boys, in country, hamlet, village, or small town, the process of keeping the home fires burning was quite different from what it is today. On the one hand, it was not carried on by placing immense Liberty or Victory loans, by investing in thrift stamps, or by paying surtaxes; on the other, it was not done by feeding the furnace with ebonized slate at \$10 a ton. It was done mostly by Johnny. There was a time, in the United States and Canada, when every well-regulated family, with a view to its comfort, had provided itself with a Johnny. At least, so it seemed to the casual observer, and for the period of Johnny's career that began with short trousers and suspenders of real elastic, with real buckles, and ended with long trousers, parted hair, a fondness for flashy neckties, first stealthy visits to the barber-shop and a desire to be called John, it was "Johnny do this," and "Johnny do that," with his father, mother, sisters, and elder brothers.

By some mysterious intuition, which neither the little Johnnys nor the bigger Johns of the world have ever been able to account for or explain, Johnny's mother knew the exact moment when he came within sound of her voice, and then it was, "Johnny, I've been waiting for you; why didn't you hurry home? Get me in some stove wood quick, and after that draw me a bucket of water; then go over to Mrs. Brown's for a cupful of sugar, and when you've done that, take off the kitchen lock and have a key fitted to it by Jones, the blacksmith; and on your way back, stop at Gilman's and get me a cent's worth of yeast, and listen! hurry up, you've wasted so much time that we're away behind. Here it's half-past four, and your father and the boys and girls will be home right away, and you haven't mowed the front yard, nor watered the geraniums, nor weeded the garden; what am I going to do with you, Johnny; you're getting so you won't want to do anything after a while. Now, hurry up; I have a few particular things I want you to do for me this evening, while you're resting yourself."

There were times when Johnny would "sneak" into the house for something he wanted, taking advantage of his mother's presence in the front part of the dwelling when he entered the back, and in the back when he entered the front, and having got what he wanted, attempt to "sneak" out again. It was on these occasions that the most mysterious thing of all never failed to happen, for, just as he was crossing the threshold, holding his breath, and preparing to make a dash for the top or marble game, or "the swimmin' hole," a well-known voice would ring from the back or front, as the case might be, saying, with perfect assurance, and as if the owner had known all about his movements from the beginning, "Now Johnny, none o' that; you can't run off with your work undone; go right out in the woodshed and chop me an armful of kindling." "Gee," said Johnny one day, "Maw must have eyes an' ears all over her."

All this in the milder seasons of the year, but it was in the winter-time that Johnny was in the most constant and urgent demand. Then it was "Johnny, have you sawed the last of that wood? You haven't? Do you expect us to freeze? Now, don't let me see you stir until you have got every stick of it sawed. No tellin' but we're goin' to have a long cold spell, and none of the boxes is more than half full." So Johnny would go to the woodshed and, through the winter afternoon, work the buck-saw back and forth over the stringy cordwood, while some of the boys who were not Johnnys would grin at him through the door or window, or, and this was worse, poke their heads in long enough to say that there was never such skating as that goin' on down at Pollack's cow pond. And he would pile the wood, and take to himself

satisfaction that this job was finished, and be just on the point of making a bee-line for Pollack's cow pond when he would hear from the kitchen back door: "Johnny, I want every wood-box in the house, upstairs and downstairs, filled before you do anything else. It's lookin' like snow, and you'd best get plenty of it in."

There were times when the "cold spell" would be on, or when the snow would be two feet deep between the woodshed and the kitchen, and these were the times when the old drum-cylinder, sheet-iron, straight-draft stoves seemed to consume the wood faster than Johnny could supply it. But he was up in the morning at five o'clock, sawed and "toted" firewood till seven, did chores till eight, walked through the deep snow two miles to school, carrying a stick of cord-wood to the teacher; studied till three, got home, maybe, by four, sawed and "toted" firewood till five; did chores till supper time, and relaxed by performing acrobatic feats in the woodshed when there was nothing else that anybody around the house found for him to do.

And when the time came for him to get out in the world, making his way in it, compared with keeping the home fires burning, was like child's play.

### Notes and Comments

HOPE deferred, wrote the Hebrew wiseman, maketh the heart sick. There must, if this be so, be quite a lot of sick hearts in the office of the Lokai Anzeiger today. "The honor of occupying Venice," that journal sentimentally announced, months ago, "has been reserved for the Austrians." Those "stupid" Italians, however, do not seem to be retreating according to schedule. Their point of view has, indeed, materially altered since the day when mingling their cries of "diner" with those of their Austrian Kamerads, they went, capering and singing, across "No Man's Land" to a universal and immediate peace, only, as the Austrian Kamerads fled, right and left, to find the German cooks, in the rear, ringing out the summons on machine guns.

WE ARE learning, nowadays, that scarcely anything can be called small or unimportant. The "scrap of paper" has an important place in the world. Recently a lawyer was called upon to draw up a will from notes which his client told him were penciled "on a piece of paper in the top desk-drawer." The "piece of paper" was a United States Liberty bond! It was literally a scrap of crumpled brown paper on which Lincoln wrote the draft of his famous Gettysburg speech. Johann Strauss, the "waltz king," often used scraps taken hastily from his pockets. One scrap, on which he had composed a musical passage that achieved fame, was found to have been previously covered with figures and water marks by the imperial mint. The paper was a banknote for a large sum!

"For the first time for many centuries Christian soldiers keep their watch by night on the Bethlehem ridge. For the first time for centuries Christian soldiers have been looking eastward watching the moon rise white and clear over Ruth's first home above the mountains of Moab. There has been no Christmas in Bethlehem like this Christmas of 1917." These were the words of the Dean of Westminster in the Abbey on Christmas morning. On the previous morning the newspapers published the Poet Laureate's "Christmas Eve, 1917."

Peace to men of good will was the angels' song:  
Now there is fiercer war, worse filth and wrong.  
If thou didst sow good seed, is this the yield?  
Shall not thy folk be quell'd in dead dismay?

Nay, with a larger hope we are fed and heal'd  
Than e'er was revealed to the saints who died so strong;  
For while men slept the seed had quicken'd unseen,  
Britain is as a field whereon the corn is green.

Of trial and dark tribulation this vision is born—  
Britain as a field green with the springing corn. . . .

FOR Belgium, the event to give her most comfort this Christmastide will have been the release of General Leman from his long imprisonment in Germany, and his safe arrival on the free soil of Switzerland. The Belgian Legation staff, representatives of the other allies and a number of officers and soldiers, as well as townsfolk, assembled at Berne station to welcome him. There were speeches and references to the General's great record. M. de Broqueville, the Belgian Premier, sent the warmest message declaring Belgium's pride in measuring the consequences to the German offensive of the courage and sacrifice shown by General Leman and his officers and men at the memorable siege of Liège. The Belgian General is full of hope and energy. Perhaps it is not very widely known that General Leman is a savant as well as a great soldier, and that he would have preferred to remain at his desk rather than lead men in battle. But when the time came he was ready, and the glorious page of the siege of Liège was added to the history of Belgium.

IN MANY of the lesser communities of the United States, thus characterized because they are not so conspicuous as some other localities, the matter of alien enemy and treachery is handled in a practical manner. For instance, here is a notice given through the local press to the people of Asheville, N. C. "If anyone tries to make you believe one of those German lies; if you hear any particularly strong pro-German talk, or see anything that savors of treason or disloyalty toward the United States, telephone 45 and ask for Mr. Cherry." Mr. Cherry acts for the resident Commissioner of Public Service, and the rest may be left to him. A "Mr. Cherry" who can be reached as informally and quickly as the Mr. Cherry of Asheville is needed in every community in the country.

IT IS along the line of progress that the chieftaincy is to be dropped by the Cherokee Indian nation. The Seminoles have already dispensed with this relic of tribal government. Thus, two of the five-civilized Indian nations will soon have abandoned a tradition that has served only to bind them to a past which had better be forgotten. It has long been the conviction of students of the Indian problem and friends of the Indian people, like Commissioner Cato Sells, that the sooner the individual Indian is released from tribal connection and environment the better it will be for him, and for the country.